

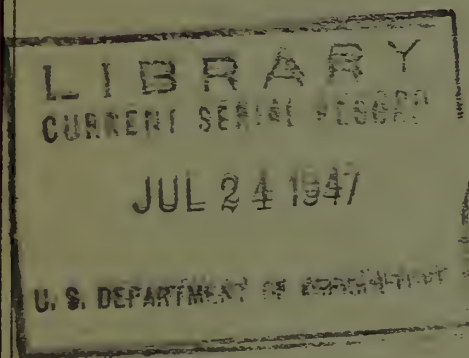
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FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

STATISTICS OF FARMERS'
MARKETING AND PURCHASING COOPERATIVES
1944-45



By
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COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND SERVICE DIVISION

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The Cooperative Research and Service Division conducts research studies and service activities relating to problems of management, organization, policies, merchandising, sales, costs, competition, and membership arising in connection with the cooperative marketing of agricultural products and the cooperative purchase of farm supplies and services; publishes the results of such studies; confers and advises with officials of farmers' cooperative associations; and cooperates with educational agencies, cooperative associations, and others in the dissemination of information relating to cooperative principles and practices.

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FOREWORD

This report deals with farmers' cooperative marketing, purchasing, and service associations for the 1944-45 marketing season. It is based on information obtained from the associations reporting. Not all the associations in the United States made such reports, but it is felt that the sample obtained was sufficient to afford a true picture of current trends.

The first general report on farmer cooperatives in the United States was made for 1913. Since then, figures and other material have been gathered continuously. Annual summaries of the data have been issued since the 1929-30 season. All the information was gathered by mail except that for 1936-37, which was obtained by personal canvass of the associations made jointly by the Farm Credit Administration through the 12 district banks for cooperatives in cooperation with 33 of the State agricultural colleges. Without the cooperation of the associations in voluntarily reporting each year, these studies would be impossible.

Throughout the series of reports, the dollar has been used as a measure of business because it was the only unit that could be applied to all types of associations- marketing, purchasing, and service. The service associations included are only those whose service is related to the marketing of farm products or the purchasing of farm supplies.

Classification of associations is a continuing problem and one on which there may be disagreement. An association is placed in the grain marketing group if its main business is the handling of grain. Likewise, associations become wool and mohair marketing associations or purchasing associations. An association classified as grain or livestock marketing may later be changed to another type if its activities change. One cooperative changed from selling maple sirup to poultry and eggs.

Although there are some agricultural cooperatives in Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico, this report deals only with associations in the continental United States.



STATISTICS OF FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING COOPERATIVES, 1944-45 MARKETING SEASON

by
Grace Wanstall
Statistician

NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS

The 1944-45 marketing season included 10,150 associations, 150 less than the previous year and the smallest number since 1921. Of the 10,150 co-operatives, marketing associations accounted for 7,400 or 72.9 percent and purchasing associations for 2,750. Since 1929-30 when 12,000 associations were included in the survey, those marketing farm products have gradually decreased in number while those purchasing farm supplies have increased. In 1944-45, however, both groups decreased - marketing by 122 and purchasing by 27. Actually more than 150 associations were dropped as some losses were offset by new associations which were added. Had all the new associations reported been operating, no doubt the survey total would have been maintained (table 1).

Table 1. - Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations¹: Number listed for specified periods,² 1913 to 1944-45

PERIOD	MARKETING		PURCHASING		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1913 ³	2,988	96.4	111	3.6	3,099	100.0
1915 ³	5,149	94.9	275	5.1	5,424	100.0
1921 ⁴	6,476	87.8	898	12.2	7,374	100.0
1925-26.....	9,586	88.7	1,217	11.3	10,803	100.0
1927-28.....	10,195	89.4	1,205	10.6	11,400	100.0
1929-30.....	10,546	87.9	1,454	12.1	12,000	100.0
1930-31.....	10,362	86.7	1,588	13.3	11,950	100.0
1931-32.....	10,255	86.2	1,645	13.8	11,900	100.0
1932-33.....	9,352	85.0	1,648	15.0	11,000	100.0
1933-34.....	9,052	83.0	1,848	17.0	10,900	100.0
1934-35.....	8,794	82.2	1,906	17.8	10,700	100.0
1935-36.....	8,388	79.9	2,112	20.1	10,500	100.0
1936-37 ⁵	8,142	75.8	2,601	24.2	10,743	100.0
1937-38.....	8,300	76.2	2,600	23.8	10,900	100.0
1938-39.....	8,100	75.7	2,600	24.3	10,700	100.0
1939-40.....	8,051	75.3	2,649	24.7	10,700	100.0
1940-41.....	7,943	74.9	2,657	25.1	10,600	100.0
1941-42.....	7,824	74.2	2,726	25.8	10,550	100.0
1942-43.....	7,708	73.8	2,742	26.2	10,450	100.0
1943-44.....	7,522	73.0	2,778	27.0	10,300	100.0
1944-45.....	7,400	72.9	2,750	27.1	10,150	100.0

¹Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.

²Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

³Compiled from data appearing in U. S. Dept. Agr. Bul. 547, 82 pp., illus., 1917. See pp. 14-25; and U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 40, 98 pp., illus., 1928. See pp. 70-75.

⁴Includes only associations reporting dollar business.

⁵Data are from a survey made by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the district banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936-37.

SOURCE OF DATA: Based on records from associations reporting to the Historical and Statistical Section, Cooperative Research and Service Division, Farm Credit Administration.

During this survey period the mergers of two or more associations for more efficient operation continued. Associations also were still being dropped because they claimed to no longer operate as cooperatives. As usual, some associations failed.

The loss in number of associations was spread over 29 States. Wisconsin had the greatest loss, 35, mainly due to the closing out of small cheese factories (table 20).

Thirty-one of North Carolina's loss of 33 were from the purchasing group as information from the Farmers Cooperative Exchange indicated its units should be considered branches. Michigan showed a loss of 20 associations, spread among the different types.

Table 2. - Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: Estimated membership¹ for specified periods,² 1915 to 1944-45

PERIOD	MARKETING		PURCHASING		TOTAL	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1915 ³	591,683	90.9	59,503	9.1	651,186	100.0
1925-26.....	2,453,000	90.9	247,000	9.1	2,700,000	100.0
1927-28.....	2,602,000	86.7	398,000	13.3	3,000,000	100.0
1929-30.....	2,630,000	84.8	470,000	15.2	3,100,000	100.0
1930-31.....	2,608,000	86.9	392,000	13.1	3,000,000	100.0
1931-32.....	2,667,000	83.3	533,000	16.7	3,200,000	100.0
1932-33.....	2,457,300	81.9	542,700	18.1	3,000,000	100.0
1933-34.....	2,464,000	78.1	692,000	21.9	3,156,000	100.0
1934-35.....	2,490,000	75.9	790,000	24.1	3,280,000	100.0
1935-36.....	2,710,000	74.0	950,000	26.0	3,660,000	100.0
1936-37 ⁴	2,414,000	73.8	856,000	26.2	3,270,000	100.0
1937-38.....	2,500,000	73.5	900,000	26.5	3,400,000	100.0
1938-39.....	2,410,000	73.0	890,000	27.0	3,300,000	100.0
1939-40.....	2,300,000	71.9	900,000	28.1	3,200,000	100.0
1940-41.....	2,420,000	71.2	980,000	28.8	3,400,000	100.0
1941-42.....	2,430,000	67.5	1,170,000	32.5	3,600,000	100.0
1942-43.....	2,580,000	67.0	1,270,000	33.0	3,850,000	100.0
1943-44.....	2,730,000	64.2	1,520,000	35.8	4,250,000	100.0
1944-45.....	2,895,000	64.3	1,610,000	35.7	4,505,000	100.0

¹The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories. (There is some duplication in these membership figures due to the fact that some farmers belong to more than one association.)

²Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

³Compiled from data appearing in U. S. Dept. Agr. Bul. 547, 82 pp., illus., 1917. See pp. 14-25; and U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 40, 98 pp., illus., 1928. See pp. 70-75.

⁴Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936-37.

Increases in number of associations were found in only 10 States; two States added 5 to their count, two added 4, two 3, and four added 1 or 2.

Many associations broadened their activities by adding other items for sale or purchase or increasing services.

Four States - Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois - contain more than one-third of the associations included in this survey. If North Dakota, Texas, and California are added to these, the sum is 5,277 associations - just over one-half of the total 10,150. The seven West North Central States accounted for about 40 percent of the total number of associations. This geographic division contains five of the leading States.

Of all classified groups, only 3 showed an increase in number of associations; livestock had 19 more, poultry and eggs 1, and tobacco 1 more. The greatest loss (72) was sustained by the dairy products associations, the next (31) by the miscellaneous marketing group, the third (28), purchasing, and the fourth (26) by the grain group. Fruits and vegetables, wool, cotton, and nuts lost 6, 5, 3, and 2, respectively.

MEMBERSHIP

Estimated membership of the 10,150 farmers' cooperatives for the 1944-45 marketing season was 4,505,000, an increase of 255,000. This of course does not mean 4,505,000 farmers, as many farmers are members of more than one association. For instance, a producer in California may be a member of a nut marketing association, a citrus association, and a supply purchasing association (tables 1 and 20).

For the last five seasons there has been a continual increase in the total membership: 6 percent this period, 10.4 percent in 1943-44, 6.9 percent in 1942-43, 5.9 percent in 1941-42, and 6.3 percent in 1940-41. Prior to 1939-40 there were several ups and downs; the general trend, however, was up. Marketing associations reported 2,895,000 members and purchasing associations, 1,610,000. Marketing and purchasing percentages of the total were practically the same as for the previous season: marketing 64.3 and purchasing 35.7. The marketing associations showed an increase of 165,000 or 6.0 percent over the previous season and the purchasing 90,000 or 5.9 percent.

Increases in membership were found in 35 States, ranging from 160 in Florida to 37,060 in Illinois. Other States showing increases of over 20,000 were Missouri with 36,960; Virginia, 29,700; Minnesota 28,200; and Wisconsin, 23,100.

Each of 13 States and the District of Columbia had a decrease in membership. Seven of these 13 States also showed drops in number of associations; while each of 4 States had the same number both years. The greatest decrease in membership was in Iowa, which dropped 19,040. This may be accounted for by the decrease in number of associations. Next

came Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey. The drops apparently were due not so much to a loss in individual members as to intensive work by associations on membership records.

The four leading States - Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin - accounted for one-third of the total membership. When the membership for Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, and Virginia is added to that for the first four States, the number is 2,229,930 or nearly half the total membership. Minnesota with the largest number of associations also had the largest number of members, 420,000. Following were Illinois with 411,780 members, Iowa with 298,730; Wisconsin, 272,800; Missouri, 247,900; and Ohio with 200,350. Four other States had memberships above 150,000: Indiana, Virginia, New York, and Nebraska.

Nearly three-fifths of the total United States membership was reported by local associations in 1944-45. This sum, however, was slightly lower than that for the previous season.

Two of the geographic divisions showed loss of membership - New England and the Middle Atlantic. However, five showed slight drops in the percentage of total membership. The area covered by the 12 East and West North Central States accounted for nearly 59 percent of the total estimated membership.

Membership was lost by only two groups, those marketing fruits and vegetables and those marketing nuts. Of the marketing groups, associations marketing dairy products again won first place, with 726,000. Through 1930-31 grain associations had the largest membership of the marketing groups and more than the purchasing associations. From there on the dairy group took the lead which it has held.

In 1934-35, however, the purchasing group pushed ahead of all marketing groups and has held the lead. This group has the best membership record. Only three times - in 1930-31, 1936-37, and 1938-39 - did it slide back.

DOLLAR VOLUME OF BUSINESS

Farmers' cooperatives closed the 1944-45 season with an estimated business of \$5,645,000,000. This was an increase of \$485,000,000 over the previous season, or 9.4 percent. Of the total, the 7,400 associations engaged mainly in the marketing of farm produce accounted for \$4,835,000,000 and the 2,750 associations engaged mainly in purchasing supplies, for \$810,000,000. The business of the purchasing associations was 14.3 percent of the total (tables 3 and 20).

The 9.4 percentage increase of 1944-45 over 1943-44 was much lower than for the three previous seasons when it ranged from 24.6 percent to 36.5 percent. Since 1932-33 the business of the cooperatives increased, except for 1938-39 and 1939-40 when it dropped each year. From 1913 through 1939-40 the business of the marketing associations showed a steady percentage decrease of the total estimated business while that

Table 3. - Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: Estimated business¹ for specified periods,² 1913 to 1943-44

PERIOD	MARKETING		PURCHASING		TOTAL	
	<i>\$1,000</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>\$1,000</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>\$1,000</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1913 ³	304,385	98.1	5,928	1.9	310,313	100.0
1915 ³	624,161	98.2	11,678	1.8	635,839	100.0
1921.....	1,198,493	95.4	57,721	4.6	1,256,214	100.0
1925-26.....	2,265,000	94.4	135,000	5.6	2,400,000	100.0
1927-28.....	2,172,000	94.4	128,000	5.6	2,300,000	100.0
1929-30.....	2,310,000	92.4	190,000	7.6	2,500,000	100.0
1930-31.....	2,185,000	91.0	215,000	9.0	2,400,000	100.0
1931-32.....	1,744,000	90.6	181,000	9.4	1,925,000	100.0
1932-33.....	1,199,500	89.5	140,500	10.5	1,340,000	100.0
1933-34.....	1,213,000	88.9	152,000	11.1	1,365,000	100.0
1934-35.....	1,343,000	87.8	187,000	12.2	1,530,000	100.0
1935-36.....	⁴ 1,586,000	86.2	⁴ 254,000	13.8	1,840,000	100.0
1936-37 ⁵	⁴ 1,882,600	85.7	⁴ 313,400	14.3	2,196,000	100.0
1937-38.....	⁴ 2,050,000	85.4	⁴ 350,000	14.6	2,400,000	100.0
1938-39.....	⁴ 1,765,000	84.0	⁴ 335,000	16.0	2,100,000	100.0
1939-40.....	⁴ 1,729,000	82.8	⁴ 358,000	17.2	2,087,000	100.0
1940-41.....	⁴ 1,911,000	83.8	⁴ 369,000	16.2	2,280,000	100.0
1941-42.....	⁴ 2,360,000	83.1	⁴ 480,000	16.9	2,840,000	100.0
1942-43.....	⁴ 3,180,000	84.1	⁴ 600,000	15.9	3,780,000	100.0
1943-44.....	⁴ 4,430,000	85.9	⁴ 730,000	14.1	5,160,000	100.0
1944-45.....	⁴ 4,835,000	85.7	⁴ 810,000	14.3	5,645,000	100.0

¹Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

²Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

³Compiled from data appearing in U. S. Dept. Agr. Bul. 547, 82 pp., illus., 1917. See pp. 14-25; and U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 40, 98 pp., illus., 1928. See pp. 70-75.

⁴After making adjustments for the purchasing business of the marketing associations and the marketing business of the purchasing associations, it is estimated that the total purchasing business was about as follows: 1935-36 marketing season, \$315,000,000; 1936-37, \$313,400,000; 1937-38, \$440,000,000; 1938-39, \$416,000,000; 1939-40, \$448,200,000; 1940-41, in excess of \$450,000,000; 1941-42, approximately \$600,000,000; 1942-43, approximately \$750,000,000; 1943-44, approximately \$1,010,000,000; 1944-45, approximately \$1,095,000,000.

⁵Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936-37.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

of the purchasing group showed a corresponding increase. From 1940-41 the marketing percentage of the total has gone up and down until for 1944-45 it is the same, 85.7 percent, as for 1936-37.

During 1944-45 three of the groups did a smaller volume of business than during the preceding period - cotton, livestock, and wool. From 1913 through 1930-31 the business of the grain associations led all types in volume of business. However, with 1931-32 dairy took the lead which it has held.

Among the 48 States and the District of Columbia, 15 had less business in marketing than in 1943-44. These losses in four States - Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and West Virginia - were more than offset by gains in purchasing business. Only two States - Maryland and Mississippi - had losses in volume of the purchasing associations. Such losses in Mississippi were more than offset by the increase in marketing associations but Maryland reported losses in volume by both marketing and purchasing associations.

The 10 leading States accounted for nearly three-fifths of the estimated total business for the United States. California alone, with the largest State volume, reported \$627,520,000, or 11.1 percent of the total. Following with business of more than \$300,000,000 are Minnesota with \$461,980,000; Illinois with \$416,870,000; New York, \$329,480,000; and Iowa, \$309,900,000. The other five ranged from Wisconsin with \$273,660,000 to Washington with \$193,010,000. The same States led in volume of business, with the same rank, in both 1943-44 and 1944-45 with one exception, Washington came into tenth place pushing out Indiana.

Seven of the 10 States leading in total business were also found among those leading in marketing and in purchasing. Iowa was fourth among those leading in marketing and fifth in total business. Texas was seventh in marketing and ninth in total; Washington was found only among those leading in total business. Replacing these three in purchasing were Indiana, Massachusetts, and Virginia. Pennsylvania tied with Illinois for tenth place in purchasing (table 4).

Table 4. - Ten States leading in marketing, purchasing, and total volume of business arrayed according to total volume

TOTAL MARKETING AND PURCHASING		MARKETING		PURCHASING	
STATE	RANK	STATE	RANK	STATE	RANK
California	1	California	1	California	9
Minnesota	2	Minnesota	2	Minnesota	6
Illinois	3	Illinois	3	Illinois	10
New York	4	New York	6	New York	1
Iowa	5	Iowa	4		
Wisconsin	6	Wisconsin	5	Wisconsin	8
Ohio	7	Ohio	8	Ohio	3
Missouri	8	Missouri	10	Missouri	5
Texas	9	Texas	7		
Washington	10	Oregon	9		
				Massachusetts	2
				Virginia	4
				Indiana	7
				Pennsylvania	tied 10

During this season each geographic division showed an increased volume of business. As in membership the East and West North Central divisions reported the largest volumes of business (table 6). Combined, the 12 States in these two divisions accounted for over 50 percent of the total estimate. This, however, was a smaller percentage than in 1943-44 when they accounted for over 52 percent, the loss occurring in the West North Central division. The Pacific division claimed about 16 percent of the 1944-45 volume (table 5).

Table 5. - Marketing and purchasing business as a percentage of total business by geographic divisions, 1944-45

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	PERCENTAGE MARKETING	PERCENTAGE PURCHASING	TOTAL
New England.....	58.0	42.0	100
Middle Atlantic.....	67.5	32.5	100
East North Central.....	79.1	20.9	100
West North Central.....	82.9	17.1	100
South Atlantic.....	76.8	23.2	100
East South Central.....	91.7	8.3	100
West South Central.....	88.9	11.1	100
Mountain.....	87.4	12.6	100
Pacific.....	85.3	14.7	100
UNITED STATES.....	85.7	14.3	100
Total dollars.....	\$4,835,000,000	\$810,000,000	\$5,645,000,000

Table 6. - Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: Percentage of estimated business by geographic divisions for specified periods,¹ 1913 to 1944-45

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	1913	1921	1925-26	1930-31	1935-36	1940-41	1944-45
	<i>Percent</i>						
New England.....	2.1	1.9	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.4
Middle Atlantic.....	4.9	7.5	6.4	10.2	10.5	10.3	8.8
East North Central.....	16.5	18.1	23.3	21.8	25.1	26.0	22.7
West North Central.....	45.1	42.5	34.9	32.5	27.2	25.8	27.7
South Atlantic.....	5.7	4.0	6.3	5.0	4.1	4.9	7.6
East South Central.....	3.0	.8	4.9	2.5	3.4	2.3	2.6
West South Central.....	3.1	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.3
Mountain.....	2.9	2.8	2.9	4.1	4.8	4.1	4.6
Pacific.....	16.7	16.9	12.4	14.6	15.2	16.7	16.3
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of associations.	3,099	7,374	10,803	11,950	10,500	10,600	10,150

¹Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

The section showing the largest percentage of marketing business was the East South Central. Following came the West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific divisions in the order named. In New England practically 42 percent of the total business was done by purchasing associations. Coming second was the Middle Atlantic with 32.5 percent and third the South Atlantic, with 23.2.

SIGNIFICANT TRENDS

Over the 31 years, 1913-44, there have been many changes among farmer cooperatives (table 6, figures 1 and 2). From 1913 through 1930-31 grain marketing associations ranked first in volume of business. For the first two seasons of record, 1913 and 1915, fruits and vegetables came second and dairy products third. Then dairy products held second place from 1921 through 1930-31 when they made first place forcing grain into second. They have held these positions each season through 1944-45 (table 8, figure 1).

Fruits and vegetables held third place in 1921 and 1929-30 through 1934-35 when purchasing came third. Livestock made third place in 1925-26 and 1927-28, 1936-37, and again in 1943-44. It also tied with fruit and vegetables in 1929-30.

Selecting the leading commodity in each State in specified years (table 7, figure 3), it is found that the same commodity has been listed each time in 11 States. In Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Wisconsin it was dairy products. In Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota it was grain and in California, Florida, and Oregon it was fruits and vegetables. In 14 States there was only one change. In 3, dairy products led from 1921 on.

Cotton led in Texas after 1913 and in Mississippi each period except for 1921. New Hampshire was the only State in which purchasing had the lead in all but one period. In this State dairy products came first in 1913. Only one geographic division reported the same commodity leading each season. It was fruits and vegetables in the Pacific States. Wool had the lead only twice, in Nevada and Wyoming in 1930-31.

Over the years the West North Central held first place among the geographic divisions most seasons (table 6, figure 2). It came first in all periods, except from 1937-38 through 1940-41 when it was second. For those years it traded places with the East North Central division. Most other seasons the East North Central ranked second. In 1913 and 1915 it was in third place, the Pacific group coming second. From then on the Pacific was the third ranking division. The Middle Atlantic States were in fourth place since 1915. The New England States showed changes from eighth place only in 1929-30 when it was seventh and 1913 and 1915 when it ranked ninth. For the first four periods recorded, the East South Central came seventh, eighth, ninth, and seventh. After that it remained ninth. The other three divisions showed more irregularity in rank.

BUSINESS OF FARMERS' COOPERATIVES BY COMMODITY GROUPS

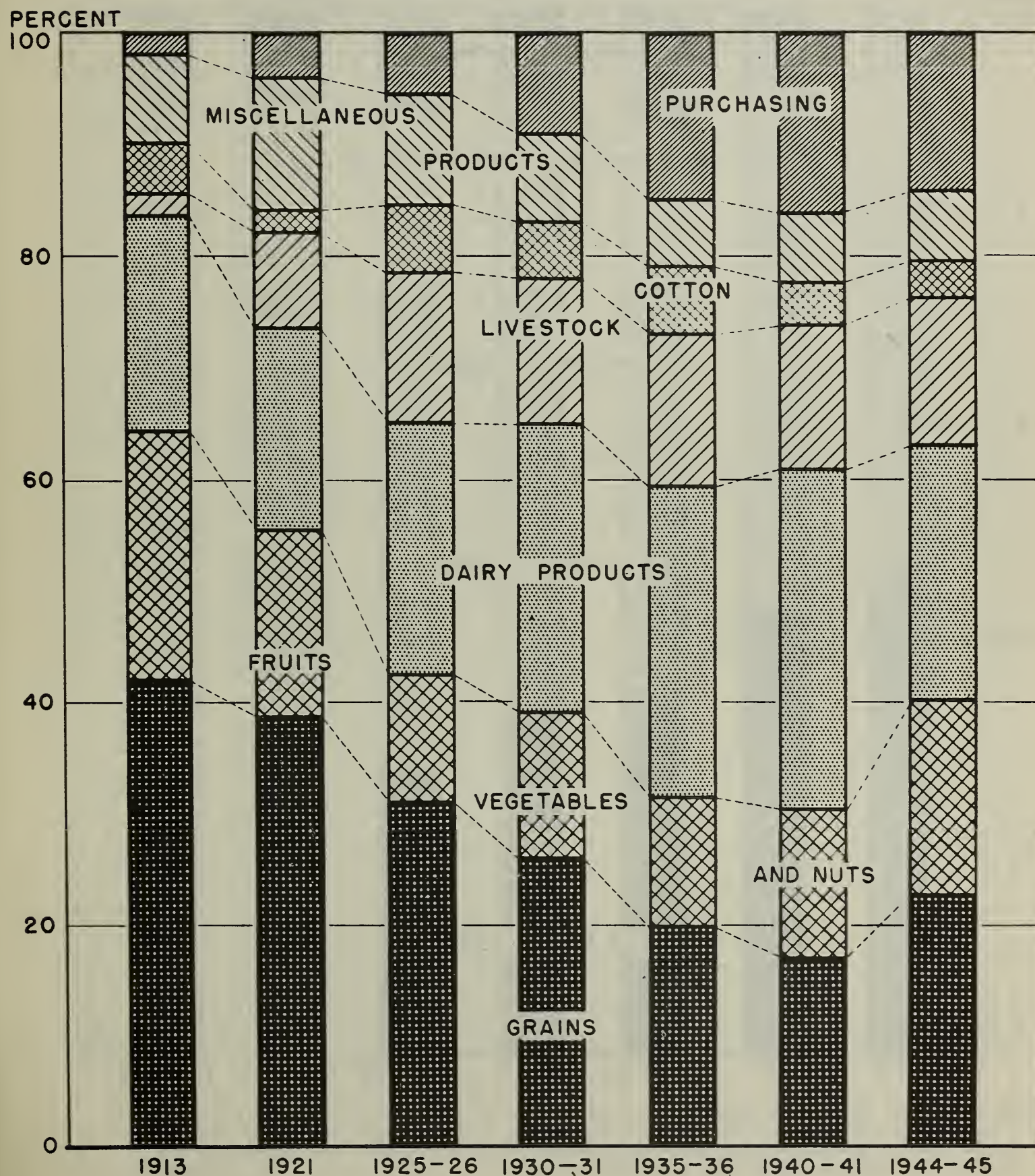


Figure 1. - Since 1913 there has been a decided change in the relative proportions of business done by the various commodity groups and the purchasing group.

BUSINESS OF FARMERS' COOPERATIVES BY GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

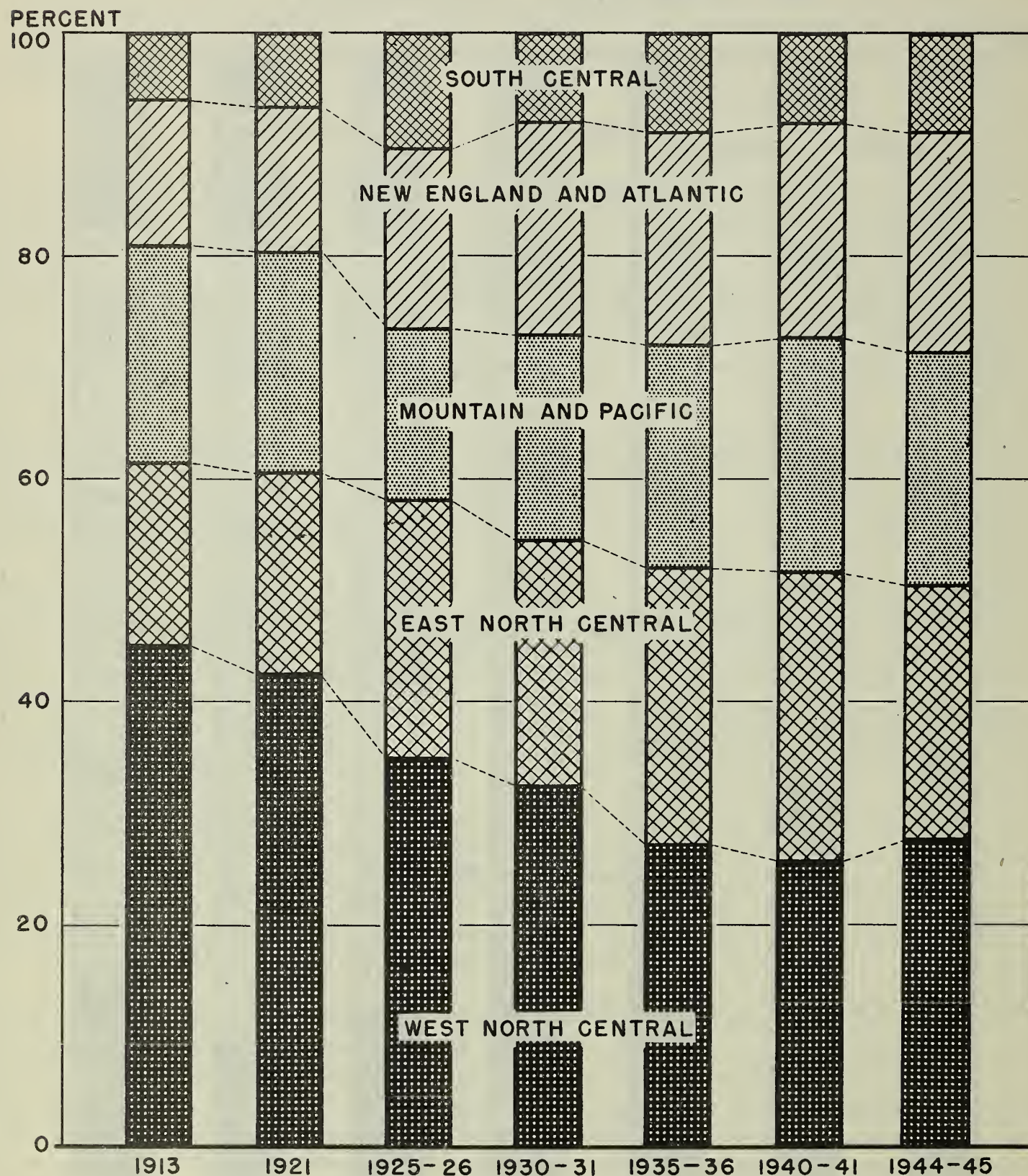


Figure 2. - Since 1913, the percentage of cooperative business in the West North Central division has decreased, while that of each of the other divisions has increased. However, the Mountain and Pacific States show a very slight change, representing 19.6 percent of the total in 1913 and 20.9 percent in 1944-45. The greatest changes came in the 1925-26 season.

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Table 7. - Leading commodity and volume of business in each State for specified periods

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	1913		1921		1925-26		1930-31		1935-36		1940-41		1944-45	
	GROUP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS \$1,000	GROUP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS \$1,000	GROUP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS \$1,000	GROUP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS \$1,000	GROUP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS \$1,000	GROUP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS \$1,000	GROUP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS \$1,000
UNITED STATES.....	Grain	130,555	Grain	482,461	Grain	750,000	Grain	621,000	Dairy	520,000	Dairy	693,000	Dairy	1,294,000
New England.....	Dairy	3,686	Dairy	12,896	Dairy	52,100	Dairy	63,090	Dairy	41,730	Dairy	40,470	Pur.	80,100
Maine.....	Dairy	2,060	Dairy	5,138	Dairy	7,000	Pur.	3,750	Pur.	2,440	Pur.	2,400	F & V	12,500
New Hampshire.....	Dairy	121	Pur.	454	Pur.	1,730	Pur.	2,020	Pur.	1,670	Pur.	3,280	Pur.	11,000
Vermont.....	Dairy	688	Dairy	5,418	Dairy	8,500	Dairy	11,150	Dairy	10,270	Dairy	9,500	Dairy	21,200
Massachusetts.....	F & V	1,211	Misc.	2,102	Dairy	26,000	Dairy	38,200	Dairy	24,900	Pur.	25,000	Pur.	60,000
Rhode Island.....	Pur.	102	Dairy	484	Dairy	700	Dairy	640	Dairy	1,530	Dairy	1,670	Dairy	2,100
Connecticut.....	Dairy	561	Pur.	644	Dairy	9,000	Dairy	12,300	Dairy	4,620	Dairy	5,400	Dairy	10,300
Middle Atlantic.....	F & V	11,085	Dairy	72,348	Dairy	111,700	Dairy	164,500	Dairy	119,100	Dairy	137,080	Dairy	251,200
New York.....	F & V	9,245	Dairy	67,861	Dairy	78,000	Dairy	124,500	Dairy	89,800	Dairy	108,000	Dairy	186,500
New Jersey.....	F & V	1,449	F & V	4,199	F & V	4,300	Pur.	3,810	Pur.	3,920	P & E	6,600	Pur.	15,560
Pennsylvania.....	Dairy	757	Dairy	4,487	Dairy	33,700	Dairy	40,000	Dairy	29,000	Dairy	28,600	Dairy	53,200
East North Central.....	Grain	30,551	Grain	104,667	Grain	189,000	Dairy	180,620	Dairy	151,360	Dairy	184,600	Dairy	394,200
Ohio.....	Grain	1,830	Grain	25,667	Grain	40,000	Grain	29,850	Grain	29,000	Grain	27,100	L.S.	75,000
Indiana.....	Grain	2,370	Grain	11,143	Grain	28,000	Grain	15,620	L.S.	20,000	Pur.	31,950	Grain	55,000
Illinois.....	Grain	24,605	Grain	52,149	Grain	92,000	Grain	83,300	L.S.	60,000	L.S.	76,000	L.S.	164,000
Michigan.....	Dairy	2,345	Grain	11,558	Dairy	30,680	Dairy	31,100	Dairy	30,000	Dairy	36,000	Dairy	73,500
Wisconsin.....	Dairy	10,132	Dairy	35,439	Dairy	74,000	Dairy	72,100	Dairy	60,000	Dairy	80,400	Dairy	182,000
West North Central.....	Grain	89,836	Grain	310,660	Grain	463,000	Grain	381,460	Grain	184,050	Dairy	198,700	Grain	696,900
Minnesota.....	Dairy	20,393	Grain	66,413	Dairy	83,000	Dairy	82,800	Dairy	66,500	Dairy	115,400	Dairy	179,000
Iowa.....	Grain	23,651	Grain	48,672	Grain	65,000	Grain	72,550	Grain	42,000	Dairy	47,200	Grain	140,300
Missouri.....	F & V	1,191	Misc.	59,295	Grain	25,000	Grain	23,300	L.S.	25,000	Pur.	22,000	Pur.	55,800
North Dakota.....	Grain	19,616	Grain	33,602	Grain	85,000	Grain	59,460	Grain	21,000	Grain	24,500	Grain	119,600
South Dakota.....	Grain	9,584	Grain	25,840	Grain	58,000	Grain	39,420	Grain	13,500	Grain	12,800	Grain	52,000
Nebraska.....	Grain	11,195	Grain	52,372	Grain	70,000	Grain	66,760	Grain	33,000	Grain	19,300	Grain	84,100
Kansas.....	Grain	9,272	Grain	62,503	Grain	90,000	Grain	74,820	Grain	29,000	Grain	31,300	Grain	135,400
South Atlantic.....	F & V	9,408	F & V	37,290	F & V	60,370	F & V	41,260	F & V	23,440	F & V	30,130	Nuts	127,100
Delaware.....	F & V	500	F & V	93	F & V	730	F & V	100	-	-	Pur.	460	Pur.	1,500
Maryland.....	F & V	1,290	Tob.	2,725	Dairy	6,500	Dairy	9,050	Dairy	5,700	Dairy	6,000	Dairy	9,400
District of Columbia..	-	-	-	-	Dairy	2,300	Dairy	5,450	Dairy	5,290	Dairy	7,340	Dairy	15,000
Virginia.....	F & V	5,816	F & V	22,477	F & V	13,500	F & V	9,140	Pur.	9,760	Pur.	15,000	Pur.	59,000
West Virginia.....	Misc.	9	F & V	167	F & V	1,100	Misc.	1,690	L.S.	450	Pur.	800	Pur.	2,500
North Carolina.....	Cot.	3,727	F & V	1,935	Tob.	22,520	Cot.	9,200	Misc.	2,600	Pur.	4,000	Pur.	17,300
South Carolina.....	Cot.	466	F & V	2,589	Cot.	9,420	Cot.	6,800	Cot.	2,810	F & V	1,600	F & V	3,800
Georgia.....	Cot.	1,953	F & V	807	Cot.	12,470	Cot.	12,200	Cot.	5,720	Nuts	12,030	Nuts	82,000
Florida.....	F & V	1,682	F & V	8,469	F & V	34,000	F & V	22,000	F & V	15,600	F & V	23,600	F & V	109,000
East South Central.....	Cot.	5,492	F & V	4,165	Tob.	53,580	Cot.	35,000	Cot.	39,680	Cot.	26,660	Cot.	76,800
Kentucky.....	Tob.	1,580	F & V	1,225	Tob.	53,380	L.S.	2,700	L.S.	2,700	Tob.	8,900	Tob.	17,000
Tennessee.....	F & V	288	F & V	1,569	Cot.	2,800	Cot.	6,800	Cot.	12,620	Cot.	-6,300	Cot.	16,300
Alabama.....	Cot.	4,802	F & V	885	Cot.	10,210	Cot.	9,700	Cot.	2,480	Pur.	2,500	Pur.	5,800
Mississippi.....	Cot.	659	Misc.	642	Cot.	30,120	Cot.	18,500	Cot.	24,580	Cot.	19,960	Cot.	57,800
West South Central.....	F & V	4,496	Grain	29,829	Cot.	65,300	Cot.	64,100	Cot.	56,020	Cot.	46,605	Grain	149,150
Arkansas.....	F & V	1,412	Grain	4,050	Cot.	9,250	F & V.	3,740	Grain	1,600	Grain	2,920	Grain	7,450
Louisiana.....	F & V	483	Grain	7,026	Cot.	5,000	Cot.	7,200	Cot.	10,000	Grain	9,740	Grain	22,900
Oklahoma.....	Grain	631	Grain	14,624	Grain	22,000	Grain	15,120	Cot.	14,250	Grain	18,700	Grain	66,800
Texas.....	F & V	2,582	Cot.	10,428	Cot.	31,370	Cot.	42,600	Cot.	31,770	Cot.	30,640	Cot.	52,900
Mountain.....	F & V	3,658	Grain	17,920	Grain	35,870	F & V	26,190	F & V	21,700	F & V	28,040	Grain	67,600
Montana.....	Grain	1,485	Grain	7,543	Grain	16,000	Grain	10,820	Grain	8,200	Grain	6,070	Grain	31,000
Idaho.....	Misc.	1,433	Dairy	1,290	Dairy	5,270	Dairy	5,350	Dairy	9,000	Dairy	8,700	Dairy	23,200
Wyoming.....	Grain	440	Grain	612	Grain	1,500	W & M	1,400	Dairy	600	Dairy	630	F & V	6,200
Colorado.....	F & V	2,043	Grain	8,240	Grain	15,000	F & V	16,370	F & V	10,000	F & V	14,000	F & V	30,300
New Mexico.....	Misc.	414	Misc.	386	Cot.	1,030	Cot.	1,500	Cot.	700	Cot.	900	Cot.	2,200
Arizona.....	Cot.	112	Cot.	1,500	Cot.	2,310	F & V	1,550	F & V	700	F & V	750	F & V	6,000
Utah.....	F & V	1,008	Pur.	444	P & E	1,500	P & E	7,960	P & E	6,800	P & E	6,500	P & E	22,900
Nevada.....	Dairy	8	L.S.	14	Grain	70	W & M	310	P & E	280	P & E	400	P & E	200
Pacific.....	F & V	32,987	F & V	138,124	F & V	150,600	F & V	188,120	F & V	132,600	F & V	164,590	F & V	469,000
Washington.....	F & V	8,057	Grain	9,926	Dairy	16,500	F & V	22,410	P & E	16,640	Dairy	23,400	F & V	54,000
Oregon.....	F & V	4,221	F & V	8,340	F & V	9,100	F & V	13,110	F & V	9,600	F & V	14,250	F & V	28,000
California.....	F & V	20,709	F & V	120,400	F & V	132,000	F & V	152,600	F & V	112,000	F & V	132,000	F & V	387,000

Cot.....Cotton

F & V.....Fruits & Vegetables

L.S.....Livestock

P & E.....Poultry & Eggs

Tob.....Tobacco

Misc.....Miscellaneous Marketing

Pur.....Purchasing

W & M.....Wool & Mohair

BUSINESS BY FARMERS' MARKETING & PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS

TEN LEADING STATES

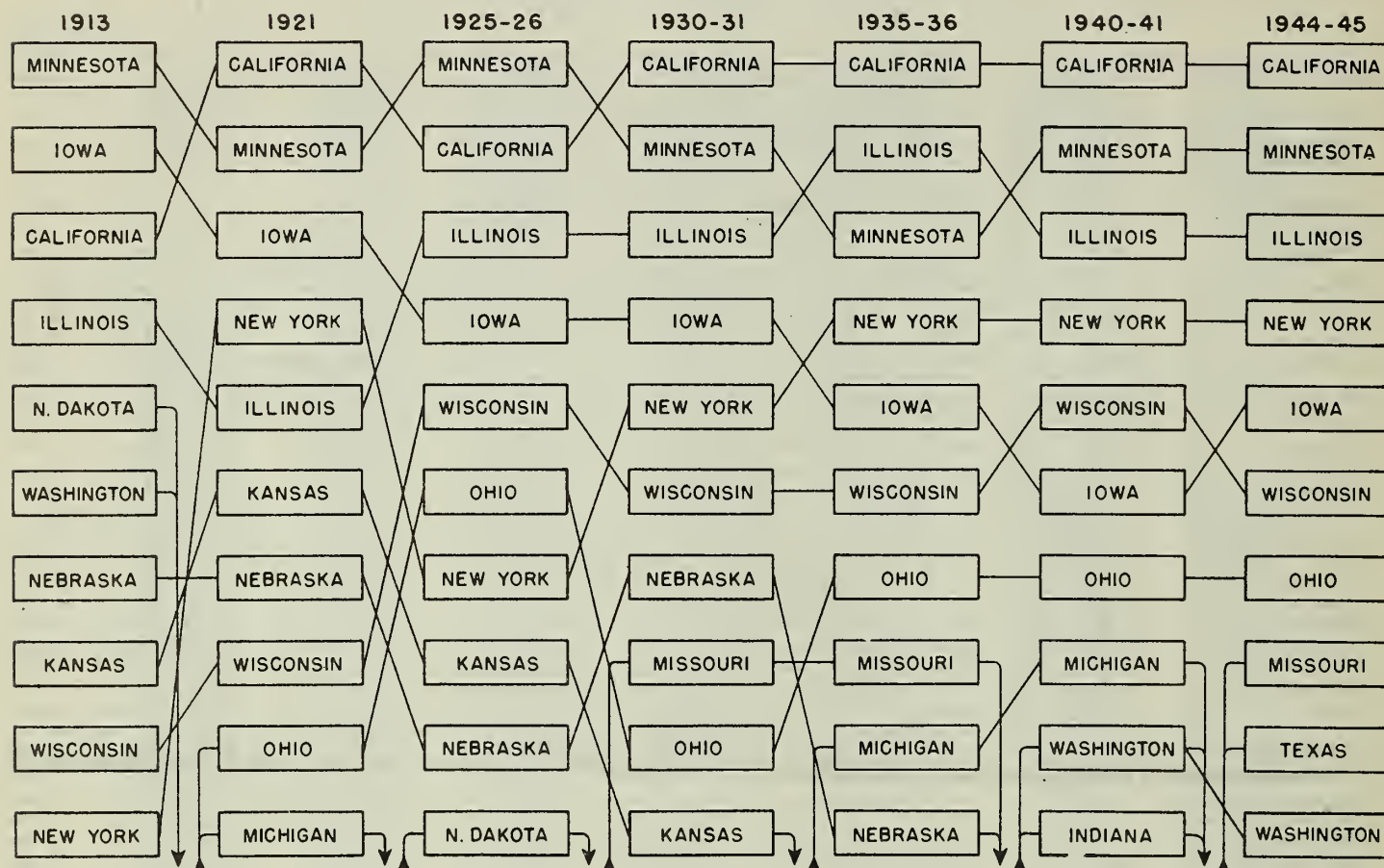


Figure 3. - Six States have been among the leading 10 since 1913. California has been in first place since 1930-31. Minnesota starting in first place is now second and New York, tenth in 1913, is now fourth. The other three States in the group of 6 are Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, in third, fifth, and sixth places in 1944-45.

In 1944-45, the East North Central division held first place in dairy, livestock, and purchasing and second place in grain, total marketing, and total marketing and purchasing; the West North Central ranked first in grain, wool, miscellaneous marketing, total marketing, and grand total. It held second place in dairy, livestock, and purchasing (table 7). The following ranked first in some commodity in one or more periods; East South Central, cotton and tobacco; Pacific in fruit and vegetables, and poultry; and South Atlantic in nuts. In 1913 the East North Central claimed 16.5 percent of the business and the West North Central 45.1. After 1931-32 both sections were in the 20 percent range. Their combined business dropped below 50 percent of the total (to 49.3 percent) only in 1933-34.

The six States included in each of the specified periods as ranking in volume of business have been included also in each of the other periods from 1913 through 1944-45 (figure 3). They are California, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin. The commodity responsible for their positions are: fruits and vegetables in California; grain in Illinois through 1930-31; then livestock; grain in Iowa, except for 1940-41 when it was dairy products (livestock tied with grain in 1925-26); dairy products in Minnesota, except for 1921 when it was

pushed out by grain; dairy products in New York except for 1913, when fruits and vegetables had first place; and dairy products in Wisconsin.

For the 10-year period, from 1934-35 to 1944-45 the locally operated associations of the groups handling poultry and eggs, cotton, wool, miscellaneous, and supplies showed increases in number, while those of the fruit and vegetable, grain, dairy products, and livestock groups decreased in number (figure 4). The greatest increase of all was 811 in supply-furnishing cooperatives and the greatest for the commodity groups was 232 for cotton, due to increase in number of gins. Grain marketing associations dropped back 814, and the livestock marketing 533, which was the largest percentage drop.

Average membership for local associations for these two periods of comparison were generally up (figure 5). Fruits, vegetables, and nuts, cotton, and miscellaneous marketing showed decreases of 10, 38, and 49, respectively, while the other groups had increases ranging from 18 for the dairy group to 166 for the poultry products associations. Poultry and eggs also had the greatest percentage increase.

Of the four types with fewer associations, only fruits, vegetables, and nuts fell off in average membership.

In average volume of dollar business, poultry products also had the largest increase, jumping from \$116,000 to \$602,000 (figure 6). This was also the greatest percentage of increase. Fruits, vegetables, and nuts had the next highest, an increase of \$431,000. Livestock, however, had the second highest percentage increase.

COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS

In 1944-45 the cotton associations, including gins, numbered 530 - the smallest number since 1938-39 and only 7.2 percent of the total number of marketing associations. From 1921 through 1941-42, the peak, the number of associations had increased each year except 1933-34 when it dropped back 24 and 1940-41 when it dropped back 1. During the past 3 years the number of associations has dropped from 556 to 530 (tables 8, 9, 17, and 20).

These 530 associations are in the 12 States across the Southern United States. During 1944-45 Arizona, Florida, and Missouri each lost the one association which had operated during 1943-44. Two other States lost one association each while Texas lost 6 gins. This decrease of 11 associations in 6 States was partly compensated by an increase of 8 in five other States, making a net decrease of 3. The greatest gain in any one State was 3 in Mississippi. Breaking down the 530 associations on activities, we have 29 engaged mainly in the marketing of cotton or seed and 10 mills crushing seed for oil. The remaining 491 are gins and a few warehouses.

NUMBER OF LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS BY SPECIFIED GROUPS FOR 1934-35 AND 1944-45 MARKETING SEASONS

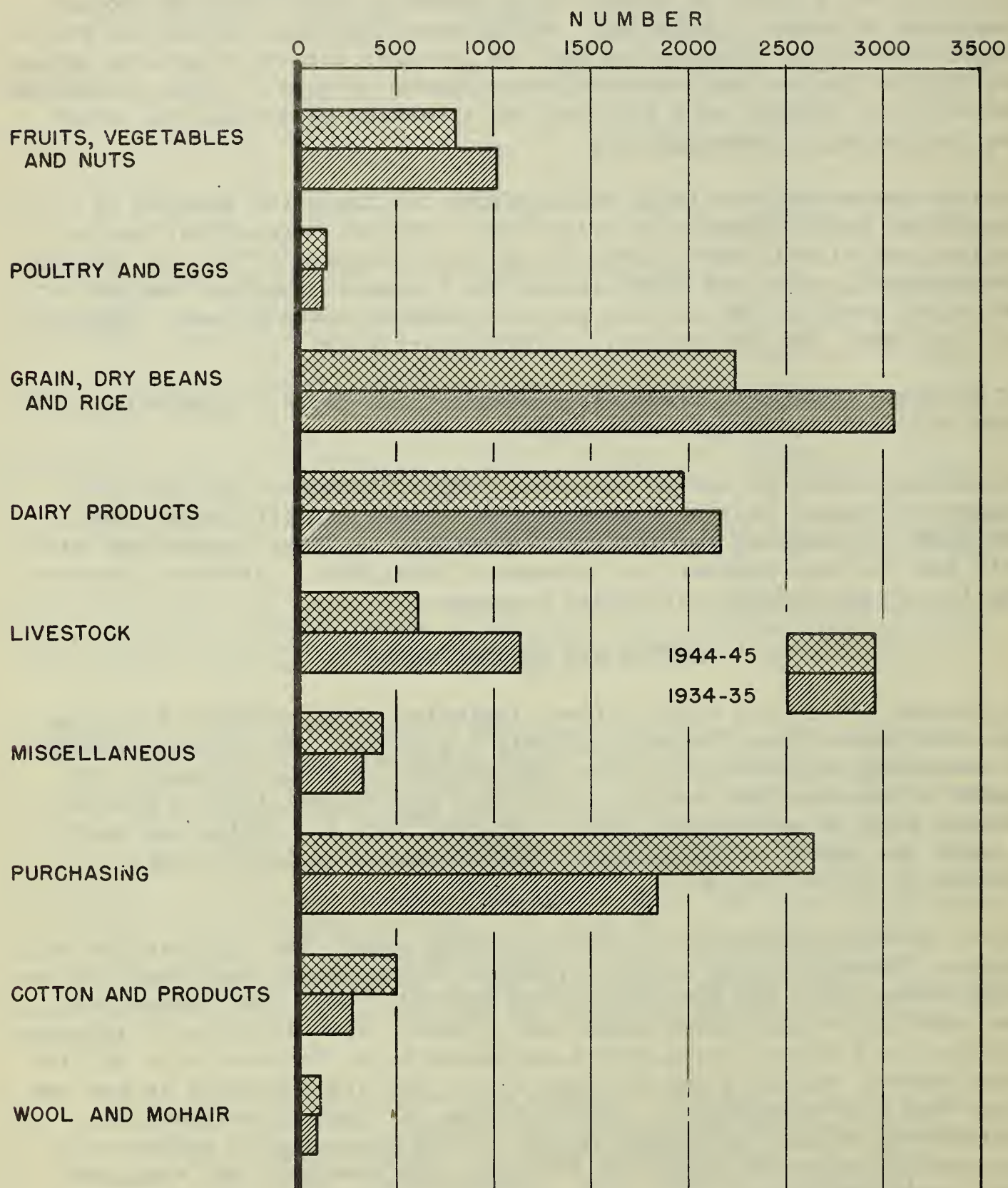


Figure 4. - The loss in number of associations was 650. Grain marketing associations lost 897. Livestock had the highest percentage loss. Purchasing associations had the greatest increase, 811, but cotton had the greatest percentage increase.

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AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP IN LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS BY SPECIFIED GROUPS FOR 1934-35 AND 1944-45 MARKETING SEASONS

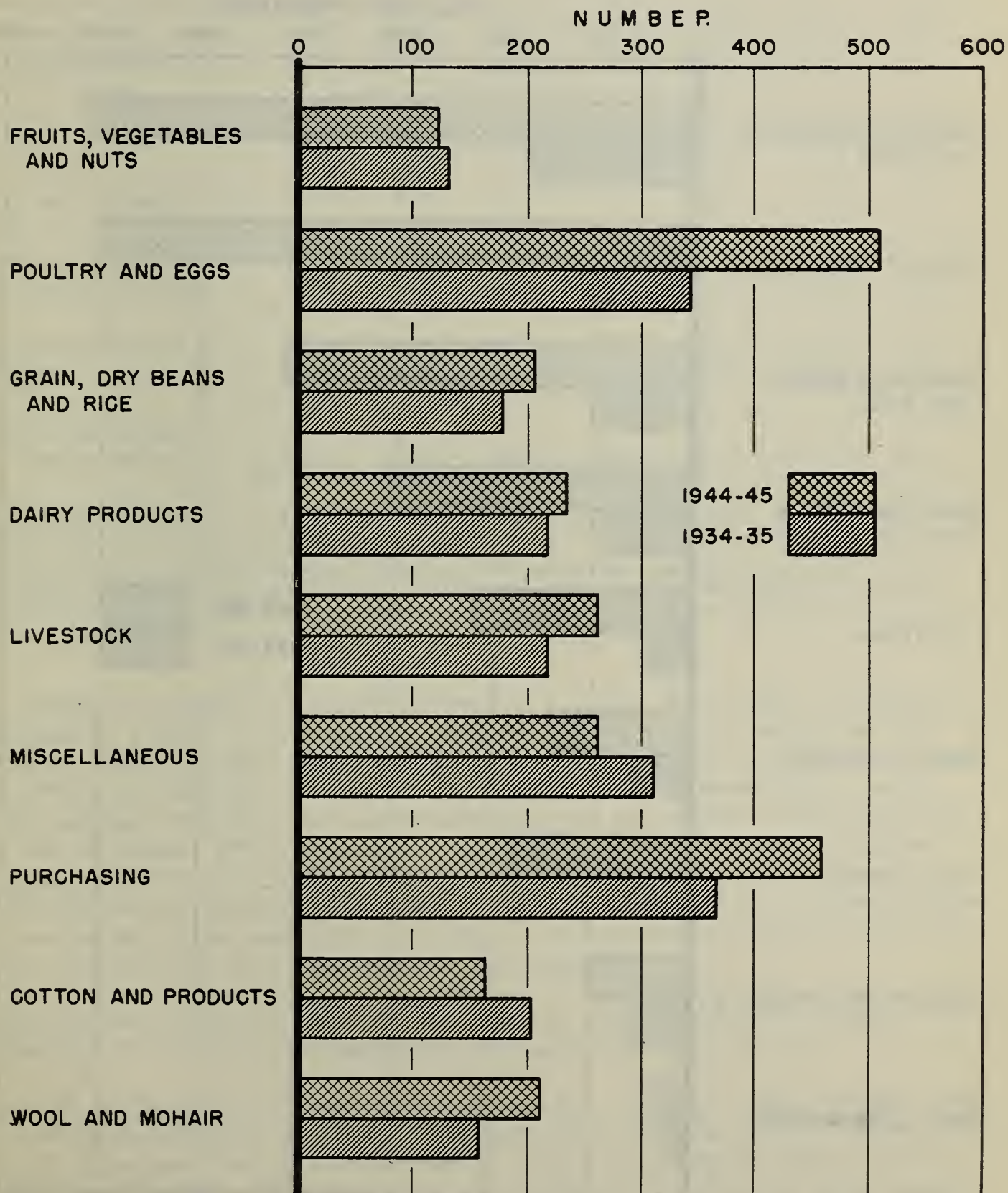


Figure 5. - Average membership for local associations over the 10-year period, showed increases and decreases for specified groups. Poultry products had the greatest increase in number and the largest percentage of increase. Cotton products had the greatest percentage loss.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF BUSINESS PER LOCAL ASSOCIATION BY SPECIFIED GROUPS FOR 1934-35 & 1944-45 MARKETING SEASONS

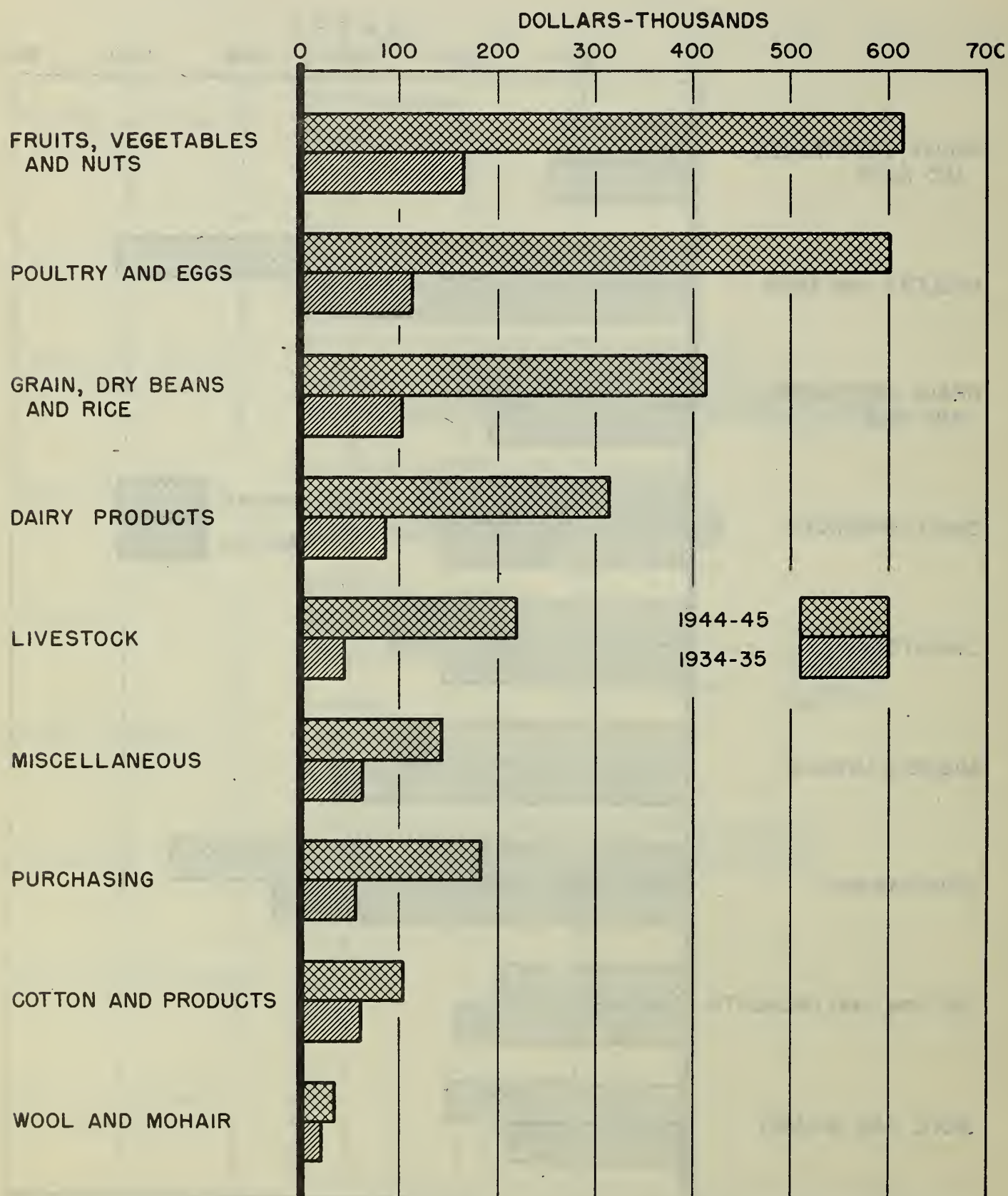


Figure 6. - Average amount of dollar business transacted by local associations has increased for each group over the 10-year period. Poultry products had the greatest dollar and percentage increase.

Table 8. - Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: Percentage of estimated business by commodity groups, for specified periods,¹ 1913 to 1944-45

COMMODITY GROUP	1913	1921	1925-26	1930-31	1935-36	1940-41	1944-45
	<i>Percent</i>						
Cotton and cotton products	4.9	1.9	6.2	5.4	6.0	3.7	3.2
Dairy products.....	19.2	18.1	22.3	25.8	28.3	30.4	22.9
Fruits and vegetables.....	22.5	17.0	11.7	13.3	11.5	12.0	13.9
Grain, dry beans, and rice.....	42.1	38.4	31.2	25.9	19.6	17.0	22.8
Livestock.....	1.6	8.5	13.3	12.5	13.6	12.8	12.9
Nuts.....	....	1.3	.7	.5	.7	1.4	3.5
Poultry and products.....	....	1.2	1.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.0
Tobacco.....	.8	.2	3.8	.3	.6	.6	.5
Wool and mohair.....	....	.8	.4	1.1	.6	.7	.6
Miscellaneous products....	7.0	8.0	3.1	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.3
Total marketing.....	98.1	95.4	94.4	91.0	86.2	83.8	85.6
Purchasing.....	1.9	4.6	5.6	9.0	13.8	16.2	14.4
Total marketing and purchasing.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of associations....	3,099	7,374	10,803	11,950	10,500	10,600	10,150

¹Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

Even though the number of associations is 3 less, the number of members increased by 8,000, to a total of 266,000. This is 9.2 percent of the estimated United States total for all marketing enterprises and 3.1 percent gain over 1943-44. Seven of the States lost in membership, seven gained, and one reported the same membership as in 1943-44. The greatest loss was in Texas, while Oklahoma reported the greatest gain. Largest percentages of loss or gain, however, occurred in New Mexico and California, respectively. From 1927-28 through 1944-45 the cotton membership has shown three down-and-up swings. The largest reported membership was in 1937-38 when the estimate was 350,000.

Seventy-three percent of the 266,000 members was reported by the 25 "large-scale" associations marketing cotton or processing oil.

The total estimated business of the cotton associations for the 1944 crop year was \$178,000,000, a loss of \$11,000,000 or 5.8 percent. Of this total 70.3 percent was accounted for by the 25 large marketing associations and oil mills. The remaining 29.7 percent for the 505 local associations gives a very low average. This is due to the fact that gins do very little marketing, or purchasing of supplies. Some sell cotton,

Table 9. - Cotton and cotton products: Number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing cooperatives, for specified periods,¹ 1913 to 1944-45

PERIOD	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED ²		ESTIMATED MEMBERS ³		ESTIMATED BUSINESS ⁴	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent⁵</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent⁵</i>	<i>\$1,000</i>	<i>Percent⁵</i>
1913.....	79	2.6	.....	.....	15,098	5.0
1921.....	⁶ 47	.7	.....	.....	23,498	2.0
1925-26.....	121	1.3	300,000	12.2	150,000	6.6
1927-28.....	125	1.2	140,000	5.4	97,000	4.5
1929-30.....	199	1.9	150,000	5.7	110,000	4.8
1930-31.....	261	2.5	190,000	7.3	130,000	6.0
1931-32.....	267	2.6	240,000	9.0	69,000	4.0
1932-33.....	274	2.9	200,000	8.1	42,000	3.5
1933-34.....	250	2.8	200,000	8.1	100,000	8.2
1934-35.....	305	3.5	255,000	10.2	100,000	7.4
1935-36.....	311	3.7	300,000	11.1	110,000	6.9
1936-37 ⁷	400	4.9	341,800	14.2	138,500	7.4
1937-38.....	415	5.0	350,000	14.0	110,000	5.4
1938-39.....	476	5.9	315,000	13.1	73,000	4.1
1939-40.....	536	6.7	270,000	11.7	78,000	4.5
1940-41.....	535	6.7	225,000	9.3	85,000	4.4
1941-42.....	556	7.1	215,000	8.9	138,000	5.8
1942-43.....	539	7.0	235,000	9.1	167,000	5.2
1943-44.....	533	7.1	258,000	9.4	189,000	4.3
1944-45.....	530	7.2	266,000	9.2	178,000	3.7

¹Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

²Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.

³The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

⁴Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

⁵Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.

⁶Associations reporting dollar business.

⁷Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

lint, or seed and a few handle supplies. During the past season, though, they seem to have added fewer extra lines of activity than during 1943-44. Practically 91 percent of the total business of the cotton associations was marketing.

Although there was a loss in 1944-45 the five previous seasons 1939-40, through 1943-44 had increases ranging from 6.8 percent up to 62.4 percent in 1941-42. Prior to 1939-40 there were five drops between 20.6 percent and 46.9 percent. Increases were from 10 percent to over 538 percent in 1925-26.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Associations handling dairy products during the 1944-45 season numbered 2,214 (table 10). This was 72 less than for the 1943-44 period and a slightly lower percentage of the total number of commodity marketing associations reporting (table 17). As of 1944-45 they accounted for practically 30 percent of the 7,400 while in 1943-44 the percentage of total was slightly over 30. Two other seasons, 1941-42 and 1942-43, also showed slightly higher percentages. Of the 2,214 associations, 1,988 were local associations and 226 "large scale" which includes the federations and bargaining organizations.

Table 10. - Dairy products: Number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing co-operatives, for specified periods,¹ 1913 to 1944-45

PERIOD	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED ²		ESTIMATED MEMBERS ³		ESTIMATED BUSINESS ⁴	
	Number	Percent ⁵	Number	Percent ⁵	\$1,000	Percent ⁵
1913.....	1,187	39.7	....	.....	59,701	19.6
1921.....	⁶ 1,579	24.4	....	.....	227,982	19.0
1925-26.....	2,197	22.9	460,000	18.8	535,000	23.6
1927-28.....	2,479	24.3	600,000	23.1	620,000	28.6
1929-30.....	2,458	23.3	650,000	24.7	680,000	29.4
1930-31.....	2,391	23.1	725,000	27.8	620,000	28.4
1931-32.....	2,392	23.3	740,000	27.7	520,000	29.8
1932-33.....	2,293	24.5	724,000	29.5	390,000	32.5
1933-34.....	2,286	25.3	757,000	30.7	380,000	31.3
1934-35.....	2,300	26.2	750,000	30.1	440,000	32.8
1935-36.....	2,270	27.1	720,000	26.6	520,000	32.8
1936-37 ⁷	2,337	28.7	656,900	27.2	577,100	30.7
1937-38.....	2,421	29.2	700,000	28.0	686,000	33.5
1938-39.....	2,373	29.3	650,000	27.0	610,000	34.6
1939-40.....	2,395	29.7	620,000	27.0	560,000	32.4
1940-41.....	2,374	29.9	650,000	26.9	693,000	36.3
1941-42.....	2,366	30.2	665,000	27.4	815,000	34.5
1942-43.....	2,369	30.7	710,000	27.5	950,000	29.9
1943-44.....	2,286	30.4	702,000	25.7	1,203,000	27.1
1944-45.....	2,214	29.9	726,000	25.1	1,294,000	26.8

¹Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

²Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.

³The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

⁴Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

⁵Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.

⁶Associations reporting dollar business.

⁷Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

Dairy products associations are found in the District of Columbia and all States except Delaware, Nevada, New Mexico, and South Carolina. Decreases in State totals were found in 18 States ranging from 29 in Wisconsin to 1 each in California, Massachusetts, Montana, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Michigan lost 9; Iowa and Vermont 6 each; Illinois, Minnesota, and New York, 4 each; and three States, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Oregon, 2 each. This is a loss of 76 but four States, Arkansas, Georgia, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania each gained one association. Probably the loss was due mainly to the closing or sale of small cheese factories in Wisconsin, and the consolidations which have been taking place (table 20).

Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa are the States with the largest numbers of associations - 626, 604, and 264 - in the order named. From this, the number dropped to 85 in New York. The six following were Illinois, Michigan, South Dakota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Oregon ranging from 69 associations to 37. The first three States contained over 67 percent of the United States total.

Membership of 726,000, an increase over 1943-44 of 24,000 was reported by the 2,214 associations. This membership was about 25 percent of the total for the marketing cooperatives, the lowest percentage the dairy associations have had since 1929-30 when it was 24.7. The peak percentage was 1933-34 when 30.7 percent of the total membership was accounted for by the dairy cooperatives. However, this is the greatest membership reported since 1934-35 when it was 750,000. The local associations which were 89.8 percent of the total dairy associations reported only 64.4 percent of the total membership.

Twenty-two States had increases in membership. The largest, 7,100, was in Wisconsin which had the second highest membership. Minnesota led with 119,000 members and the third highest increase, 3,800; Iowa with the same increase as Minnesota came third with a membership of 77,000. These 3 States had a combined membership of nearly two-fifths of the United States total. Some of the other States found among the 10 with the greatest memberships also reported losses. New York came fourth with 48,500 and a loss of 1,800; then Michigan with 47,700 and an 800 loss. Following were Nebraska with 40,800; Illinois with 39,500; Ohio 27,800; Missouri 27,300; and Indiana with 24,200. In these 10 States there were a sufficient number of members of dairy products marketing associations to account for nearly three-fourths of the 726,000 members.

With the exception of New York these 10 leading States fall in the East and West North Central Divisions. The 12 States in these two divisions had approximately 73 percent of the total, the same as the 10 States.

Even though the number of dairy products associations was lower, the volume of business climbed to \$1,294,000,000, an increase over 1943-44 of \$91,000,000 or 7.6 percent. The past 5 years have shown a continual falling off in the percentage of the total business volume transacted by this group of marketing associations. In 1940-41 the percentage

was 36.3 percent; the highest of record; 1941-42, 34.5 percent; 1942-43 29.9 percent; 1943-44, 27.1 percent; and 1944-45, 26.8 percent. From 1913 to 1940-41 there was a series of increases and decreases. The 226 "large-scale" associations, after elimination of duplication, were credited with over half the total dollar volume. Although some dairy associations purchase feed and supplies for their members it amounted to only 2.8 percent of their total business (table 19).

The 10 States leading in volume of business were found in four geographic divisions. These States reported practically three-fourths of the total dollar volume. Three of them went over \$175,000,000: New York with \$186,500,000; Wisconsin, \$182,000,000; and Minnesota, \$179,000,000. Together this business was over two-fifths of the United States total. Iowa ranked fourth with \$75,000,000, followed by Illinois with \$74,000,000; Michigan, \$73,500,000; California, \$65,000,000; Pennsylvania over \$53,000,000; Ohio, \$43,000,000; and Missouri with over \$35,000,000.

Although Iowa came in fourth place it showed the greatest drop from 1943-44. California also showed a decrease in the total business of its dairy cooperatives. In addition to leading in total dollar volume, New York also had the greatest increase, \$24,700, during the 1944-45 season. Minnesota had the second largest increase and Wisconsin the third.

Among the 10 States with the largest volumes of business in 1944-45 are 7 which have been in this special group each of the 21 periods of record. They are California, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. In 1913 Minnesota was in first place, it held second place 13 times, dropped to third for the first time in 1936-37 and again in 1941-42, and was third the last two seasons, 1943-44 and 1944-45. Wisconsin started in second place, was in second in 1915, and maintained third from 1921 through 1935-36; dropped to fourth in 1936-37 and 1938-39, but thereafter held second or third through 1944-45. Iowa, third in 1913, was fourth in 1944-45, swinging as low as seventh in 1931-32.

California starting in fourth place never climbed above but did drop to tenth in both 1929-30 and 1930-31. The first two periods, New York was in seventh and sixth place then shot up to first which it held fifteen times; only once, in 1943-44, dropping as low as third. Michigan was fifth in 1913, reached fourth place twice, dropped to ninth, was found in sixth, seventh, and eighth places; once, however, in 1936-37 reaching second. Although Pennsylvania was in tenth place in 1913 it went up to fourth place twice, was in fifth place five times, and eighth place seven times.

In dollars as in membership the associations in the East and West North Central Divisions had the lead.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

Again in 1944-45 the number of fruit and vegetable marketing associations decreased. They numbered 916 which was 4 less than in 1943-44. Of this total, 129 were "large-scale." Associations marketing fruits and vegetables are found in all but two States, Vermont and Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia. The number in each State ranged from one in Nevada to 317 in California (tables 11 and 20).

Table 11. - Fruits, vegetables, and nuts: number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing cooperatives, for specified periods,¹ 1913 to 1944-45

PERIOD	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED ²		ESTIMATED MEMBERS ³		ESTIMATED BUSINESS ⁴	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i> ⁵	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i> ⁵	<i>\$1,000</i>	<i>Percent</i> ⁵
1913.....	456	15.3	....	.....	69,921	23.0
1921.....	⁶ 791	12.2	....	.....	229,322	19.1
1925-26.....	1,276	13.3	200,000	8.2	296,000	13.1
1927-28.....	1,309	12.8	230,000	8.8	314,600	14.5
1929-30.....	1,428	13.5	232,000	8.8	334,600	14.5
1930-31.....	1,457	14.1	199,000	7.6	332,000	15.2
1931-32.....	1,417	13.8	198,000	7.4	291,600	16.7
1932-33.....	1,333	14.3	187,500	7.6	208,500	17.4
1933-34.....	1,251	13.8	200,000	8.1	193,500	16.0
1934-35.....	1,135	12.9	172,800	6.9	211,300	15.7
1935-36.....	1,115	13.3	182,000	6.7	225,100	14.2
1936-37 ⁷	1,151	14.1	155,000	6.4	294,800	15.7
1937-38.....	1,216	14.7	179,800	7.2	315,800	15.4
1938-39.....	1,162	14.3	183,000	7.6	287,000	16.3
1939-40.....	1,139	14.1	166,000	7.2	289,000	16.7
1940-41.....	1,096	13.8	199,000	8.2	305,000	16.0
1941-42.....	991	12.7	197,000	8.1	364,300	15.4
1942-43.....	990	12.8	213,000	8.3	525,000	16.5
1943-44.....	968	12.9	209,200	7.7	797,000	18.0
1944-45.....	962	13.0	208,700	7.2	984,000	20.3

¹Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

²Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.

³The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

⁴Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

⁵Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.

⁶Associations reporting dollar business.

⁷Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

Nine States reported fewer associations, 11 reported more, and the others reported the same number for the two seasons. California gained 4 associations during this period. The other increases were either 1 or 2 associations. On the other hand, the greatest loss was 5 in Arkansas. Two States, Michigan and Texas, lost 3 each; and the others lost 1 or 2.

California with the largest number of associations, 317, was followed by Florida with 68, Washington with 56, and Michigan with 40. The number of associations in the remaining 6 of the 10 leading States dropped from 32 in Utah down to 19 in Minnesota. Among these 10 leading States were 4 which closed 1944-45 with more associations than 1943-44, and 3 which reported a smaller number. The number of fruit and vegetable marketing associations increased from 1921 to 1930-31, the peak period. From there on they decreased continuously, except that in 1936-37 and 1937-38 there was a slight up-swing (table 8, figure 1).

These 916 associations reported a combined membership of 162,000 - an increase of practically 1 percent over 1943-44. This membership was under 6 percent of the total for all marketing associations.

Although 787, or 85.9 percent, of the associations were locals, these locals accounted for only a little over half, 53.7 percent, of the estimated membership. Gains in membership were found in 23 States and losses in 16. The gains ranged from 20 to 1,100 and the losses from 10 to 1,400. Ten States had a sufficient number of members to account for nearly seven-tenths of the total. California had the largest reported membership, 35,800, an increase of 500. This one State had slightly over 22 percent of the total for the commodity group. The next highest in membership was Utah with 15,000¹; followed by Michigan with 14,000; Colorado, 10,900; and Washington with 8,500. These five States reported memberships amounting to 52 percent of the total. The remaining five were Idaho, New York, Oregon, Missouri, and Wyoming, with members numbering 8,000, 6,400, 5,800, and 4,000.

The Pacific was the ranking geographic division and the Mountain States came second. However, it was the Pacific and the South Atlantic which had the greatest numbers of associations. The three States in the Pacific Division accounted for over 30 percent of the total membership.

The \$748,000,000 business of the fruit and vegetable commodity group was an increase of \$146,000,000 or about 23 percent. This was not the highest percentage increase ever attained by this group. That came in 1943-44 when it was nearly 42 percent which represented a dollar increase of \$188,000,000. Of the total dollar business for marketing cooperatives this group came third with more than 16 percent. Since 1938-39 there has been an increase in total business each season. It was extremely large for the four war years. Previously there had been several ups and downs.

¹Sugar beet associations are included.

Of the total \$748,000,000 business nearly 62 percent was transacted by the local associations. The amount of supplies purchased by the locals was 6.4 percent of their total business while that of the "large-scale" associations was under 5 percent (table 19).

California comes first in volume of business transacted as in number of associations and number of members. The business of \$387,000,000 in this State alone was nearly half the total \$784,000,000. Second in rank was Florida with \$109,000,000; third, Washington with \$54,000,000; fourth, Colorado with \$30,300,000; and fifth, Oregon with \$28,000,000. In these five States was transacted over three-fourths of the farmers' cooperative business in fruits and vegetables. Following in order of dollar volume were Texas reporting \$24,000,000; Michigan, nearly \$18,000,000; Maine, \$12,500,000, and Idaho and New York each over \$10,000,000.

Of the 10 States leading in business in 1944-45, California and Washington have been among the leading 10 since 1913. California has come first each time. Washington was in third place in 1913, dropped to fourth in 1925-26 and again in 1936-37, and to fifth in 1927-28 and 1937-38. It rose to second place in 1929-30 and 1930-31, holding third all other seasons. Colorado, Florida, and Oregon each failed to be among the leading 10 once only, second place being held by Florida from 1931-32 through 1944-45. Oregon ranged from 3 to 7 and Colorado from 2 to 9.

The three Pacific States, all among the leading 10, were credited with practically three-fifths of the total business. Second in volume of business was the South Atlantic Division which contained one of the 10 States. Third is the Mountain Division which included two of the leading States.

During 1944-45, 46 associations were marketing nuts. They were found in seven States only - Virginia, Georgia, Oklahoma, Texas, Washington, Oregon, and California. Twenty-six of the associations were in California which has two large-scale associations, one handling walnuts and the other almonds (table 20).

Total membership of these 46 nut marketing associations was estimated at 46,700 and the dollar volume at \$200,000,000. The membership was over 1.5 percent of the total for marketing associations, and the dollar volume was just over 4 percent of the marketing total.

Georgia with one large peanut marketing association led in both membership and dollar volume. California came second in membership with 12,300, and fourth in volume with \$44,400,000. Virginia came second in volume of business and Texas third. Peanuts which were in demand for oil accounted for the large volume in the three leading States.

The large-scale peanut associations with headquarters in Georgia, Virginia, and Texas handled considerable tonnage from adjoining States in their respective areas.

From 1921, when nut marketing associations were first listed separately, through 1932-33, there was a gradual falling off in business. In 1932-33 the volume increased, then went down and up, every other year until 1940-41. From 1938-39 through 1944-45 the increase was continuous, amounting to \$186,000,000.

GRAIN, DRY BEANS, AND RICE

The grain marketing associations include those handling wheat and other grains, dry beans, and rice, and the soybean mills. Theirs was the banner marketing group in 1944-45 with its 2,285 associations, outstripping dairy marketing associations (tables 12 and 17). This, however,

Table 12. - Grain, dry beans, and rice: Number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing cooperatives, for specified periods,¹ 1913 to 1944-45

PERIOD	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED ²		ESTIMATED MEMBERS ³		ESTIMATED BUSINESS ⁴	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent⁵</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent⁵</i>	<i>\$1,000</i>	<i>Percent⁵</i>
1913.....	960	32.1	....	.....	130,555	42.9
1921.....	⁶ 2,458	38.0	....	.....	482,461	40.3
1925-26.....	3,338	34.8	520,000	21.2	750,000	33.1
1927-28.....	3,455	33.9	900,000	34.6	680,000	31.3
1929-30.....	3,448	32.7	810,000	30.8	690,000	29.9
1930-31.....	3,448	33.3	775,000	29.7	621,000	28.4
1931-32.....	3,500	34.1	705,000	26.4	450,000	25.8
1932-33.....	3,131	33.5	600,000	24.4	280,000	23.3
1933-34.....	3,178	35.1	600,000	24.4	285,000	23.5
1934-35.....	3,125	35.5	580,000	23.3	315,000	23.5
1935-36.....	3,010	35.9	610,000	22.5	360,000	22.7
1936-37 ⁷	2,614	32.1	362,900	15.0	397,900	21.1
1937-38.....	2,619	31.6	360,000	14.4	475,000	23.2
1938-39.....	2,540	31.4	367,000	15.2	383,000	21.7
1939-40.....	2,462	30.6	365,000	15.9	390,000	22.6
1940-41.....	2,422	30.5	363,000	15.0	387,000	20.3
1941-42.....	2,389	30.5	380,000	15.6	524,000	22.2
1942-43.....	2,358	30.6	400,000	15.5	700,000	22.0
1943-44.....	2,311	30.7	452,000	16.6	1,178,000	26.6
1944-45.....	2,285	30.9	484,000	16.7	1,286,000	26.6

¹Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

²Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.

³The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

⁴Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

⁵Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.

⁶Associations reporting dollar business.

⁷Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1938.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

was a decrease of 26 associations from the previous year. From 1931-32, the peak year, with 3,500 associations to 1944-45 there has been a loss of over 1,200 farmers' grain cooperatives. This decrease has been partly due to the tightening of requirements to qualify as a cooperative, and partly to selling out to the large grain associations. Only in three seasons since the peak, has the count showed more associations than for the previous year. They were 1933-34, 1937-38 and 1939-40 (table 12). Although 1931-32 was the peak for number of associations, 1935-36 was the peak for the percentage of all marketing associations. At that time they accounted for 35.9 percent but in 1944-45 they accounted for 30.9 percent.

Five States had within their borders nearly three-fifths of all the associations. They were North Dakota with the largest number, 311; Illinois with 290; Iowa with 250; Minnesota, 235; Kansas, 228. The other five States making up the 10 leading ones were Nebraska with 219 associations; South Dakota, 164; Ohio, 113; Oklahoma, 70; and Missouri, 62. Each of the 7 States in the West North Central geographic division were among these 10 States. As would be expected, the West North Central division came first and the East North Central second.

Twenty-one of these 2,285 associations were marketing, drying, or storing rice. In Arkansas are 4; California, 3; Louisiana, 5; and Texas, 9. Of the three associations in Kentucky one is processing soybeans and the other two marketing seed corn. Most of the beans sold cooperatively were handled by the grain elevators. During the past few years a number of oil mills have been organized for the processing of soybeans.

The estimated membership of these grain cooperatives was 484,000 which was an increase of 32,000, or 7 percent over 1943-44. Only one State - Wisconsin - showed a falling off. Of this membership 96 percent is reported by the local associations, only 4 percent by the 30 "large-scale." The small membership of the "large-scale" associations which include the large sales agencies, is explained by the fact that their members are largely local associations, not farmers.

The 10 States with the largest memberships are the same as those with the largest numbers of associations. Minnesota, with 66,300, came first; Iowa second with 58,600; Illinois third with 57,200; followed by North Dakota with 51,000. The remaining 6 came in the same positions as in number of associations (table 13). Estimated membership ranged from 43,000 in Kansas to 15,600 in Missouri. The first five accounted for practically 57 percent of total membership.

A few of the States reporting the largest increases in membership were Minnesota, 8,100, 14 percent; North Dakota, 4,400, 9 percent; South Dakota, 3,500, 12 percent; and Iowa 3,000, 5 percent.

Of the 484,000 members, nearly 4,000 were members of the rice handling associations.

Table 13. - Rank of six States leading in number of grain associations, number of members, and volume of business, 1944-45

STATES	VOLUME OF BUSINESS	NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS	NUMBER OF MEMBERS
Illinois.....	1	2	3
Iowa.....	2	3	2
Kansas.....	3	5	5
Minnesota.....	4	4	1
North Dakota.....	5	1	4
Nebraska.....	6	6	6

A grand total of \$1,286,000,000 was the estimated business for the farmers' cooperatives marketing grain, dry beans, and rice during 1944-45. This amount was 27 percent of the total estimate for all marketing cooperatives. In 1943-44 the percentage was the same being the highest since 1930-31, when it was 28. From 1913 through 1936-37 the percentage the grain cooperatives were of the total had steadily decreased. Then it was down every other year until 1944-45 when it held the same as for 1943-44 (table 12). The business transacted by the locals amounted to nearly 73 percent of the \$1,286,000,000. There were also more supplies handled by the locals. This line of business was over 15 percent of their total, but only 3.4 percent for the large-scale (table 19). Of this total dollar volume, associations handling rice accounted for over \$55,500,000 dollars which was practically 4 percent of the total.

Among the 10 States reporting the largest volumes of business we find nine which were also among those leading in number of associations and number of members. In business Indiana came into ninth place pushing Missouri out of the picture. Three of these States - Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota - each reported smaller business volume than for 1943-44. Illinois reported the largest volume, \$145,000,000; Iowa was second with \$140,300,000; followed by Kansas with \$135,400,000; Minnesota, \$124,500,000; North Dakota, \$119,600,000. Nebraska, Oklahoma, Ohio, Indiana, and South Dakota followed in order named with business falling between \$84,100,000 and \$52,000,000. Texas and South Dakota tied with \$52,000,000 each. The first five of these conducted business amounting to more than half of the \$1,286,000,000

Six of the 10 States leading in volume of grain business are found in the West North Central division. Naturally, this section reported the largest business, \$696,900,000, over 54 percent of the United States total. The East North Central came second with over 22 percent and the West South Central third with nearly 12 percent.

Tracing the States, among the 10 leading each period of record, 6 have been included in this selected group each period. Illinois was first in 1913 and held this position except for 1915, 1921, 1927-28, and 1943-44 when it was either third or fourth. Iowa was in second place in 1913, rose to first in 1915, dropped to sixth in 1925-26. From 1929-30 it was in third or second place except for two seasons. Minnesota was

in fourth place in 1913 and 1944-45. Between these it dropped as low as seventh place, but in 1921 and 1943-44 it climbed to first. Nebraska and North Dakota were found as low as ninth place and as high as second. Kansas which started in seventh place was in first in 1927-28 and third in 1944-45. In twelve periods it came either second or third.

LIVESTOCK

Six hundred sixty-one cooperative associations marketing livestock during 1944-45 were included in this survey. This was an increase of 19 associations over the previous period and is nearly 9 percent of the total number of associations engaged mainly in marketing (table 17). Of this number 616 were local associations, and 45 "large-scale" which include the terminal sales agencies.

From 1929-30 when 2,153 livestock associations were reporting to us the number has decreased each period through 1943-44 (table 14). Practically all this loss in association numbers is in local shipping associations. Trucking of livestock to market by individual farmers and commercial truckers in recent years forced many rail shipping associations out of business. A few were reorganized as trucking associations and recently there has been a resurgence of truck shipping associations in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota. In most instances these shipping associations have contracted with truckers to do their hauling for them on an agreed schedule of charges. In only a few instances do the shipping associations own and operate their own trucks.

Minnesota reported the largest number of associations, 182, which was over one-fourth of the total (table 20). The second largest number, 122, was in Wisconsin; the third, 76, in Iowa; followed by North Dakota, with 73; and Illinois, with 48. In these five States were found over three-fourths of the livestock associations. The next five States ranked in order of number of associations were Idaho, Michigan, West Virginia, Indiana, and Missouri. Two other States, Ohio and South Carolina, reported 10 associations each, the same as Missouri. As in grain, the 7 States in the West North Central division accounted for over half the livestock marketing associations.

Cooperative livestock marketing showed an increase of 59,000 members during 1944-45 over the previous year, bringing the total up to 695,000. Livestock is one of four commodity association groupings which report smaller total membership for local associations than for "large-scale" ones. The 616 local livestock associations accounted for about 23 percent of the total membership estimate. All but eight of the States reported increases in membership. These increases ranged from 11,500 in Illinois down to 200 in North Carolina. Since 1925-26 there has been a general up-swing in number of members. However, along the way, there have been several slight drops.

Illinois, which was in fifth place in number of associations, came first in membership. It claimed 125,500 members of livestock marketing

associations with headquarters within its borders. Minnesota had an estimated number of 106,400; Ohio, 76,000; Wisconsin, 72,500; Indiana, 57,600; and Missouri, 52,700. The remaining 4 of the 10 leading States were Iowa, North Dakota, Michigan, and Nebraska in order named with members under 32,000. All 10 States were in the East and West North Central divisions. Iowa was the only State among the 10 which reported a decrease in number of members. The 5 States in the East North Central division were all found among the 10 with the greatest number of members. This division reported membership of over 50 percent of the United States total.

Table 14. - Livestock: Number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing cooperatives, for specified periods,¹ 1913 to 1944-45

PERIOD	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED ²		ESTIMATED MEMBERS ³		ESTIMATED BUSINESS ⁴	
	Number	Percent ⁵	Number	Percent ⁵	\$1,000	Percent ⁵
1913.....	44	1.5	....	.....	4,824	1.6
1921.....	⁶ 992	15.3	....	.....	106,845	8.9
1925-26.....	1,770	18.5	400,000	16.3	320,000	14.1
1927-28.....	2,012	19.7	450,000	17.3	320,000	14.7
1929-30.....	2,153	20.4	465,000	17.7	320,000	13.8
1930-31.....	2,014	19.4	400,000	15.3	300,000	13.7
1931-32.....	1,885	18.4	450,000	16.9	260,000	14.9
1932-33.....	1,575	16.8	440,000	17.9	182,000	15.2
1933-34.....	1,371	15.1	410,000	16.6	162,000	13.4
1934-35.....	1,197	13.6	410,000	16.5	175,000	13.0
1935-36.....	1,040	12.4	600,000	22.1	250,000	15.8
1936-37 ⁷	1,012	12.4	549,000	22.7	320,600	17.0
1937-38.....	926	11.2	600,000	24.0	312,000	15.2
1938-39.....	862	10.6	600,000	24.9	280,000	15.9
1939-40.....	844	10.5	580,000	25.2	282,000	16.3
1940-41.....	800	10.1	600,000	24.8	292,000	15.3
1941-42.....	781	10.0	570,000	23.5	337,000	14.3
1942-43.....	700	9.1	600,000	23.2	595,000	18.7
1943-44.....	642	8.5	636,000	23.3	747,000	16.9
1944-45.....	661	8.9	695,000	24.0	730,000	15.1

¹Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

²Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.

³The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

⁴Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

⁵Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.

⁶Associations reporting dollar business.

⁷Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

The dollar volume of business for the livestock marketing associations was \$730,000,000 a loss of \$17,000,000 for the 1944-45 period. This was the first decrease since 1938-39 and was spread among 17 States, the greatest loss being found in Oklahoma.

The value of livestock sold for producers was just over 15 percent of the total for marketing cooperatives (table 17). This was the lowest percentage since 1934-35, when it amounted to only 13 percent

Only 1 percent of the total business of the livestock associations was for the purchase of supplies (table 19). These purchases were practically all made by the local associations. This 1 percent is the lowest such percentage among the marketing groups. In dollar volume, the locals were also low accounting for less than 19 percent of the total estimated business.

Among the 10 States leading in volume of business, are 7 which were included among those leading in both number of associations and number of members. Six of the 10 States reported a loss in business from 1943-44. The first three, Illinois with \$164,000,000, Minnesota with \$92,500,000, and Ohio with \$75,000,000 had the same rank in membership. However, Iowa stepped up to fourth place with \$69,400,000, followed by Indiana and Missouri with \$54,100,000 and \$49,600,000, respectively. Nebraska with \$33,500,000; Wisconsin with \$29,000,000; California, \$18,900,000; and North Dakota, \$18,800,000, were the remaining four of the ten. The first four of these States reported combined dollar business of nearly 55 percent of the total \$730,000,000 and that of the ten highest States was practically 83 percent of the total.

Of the 10 States leading in 1944-45 are 4; Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin, which have been among the 10 leading in each season. In 1913 Iowa was in first place, which it held five other periods. It was also found in second, third, and fourth places. Minnesota was second in 1913, and only once, 1937-38, dropped as low as fourth. Ohio started in 1913 in eighth and last place, as only eight States were reported as handling livestock in that survey. However, from 1936-37 it has been found in fourth or third positions. Wisconsin began in fifth place and was in eighth in 1944-45. Between, it had risen as high as fourth and dropped as low as tenth.

In 1915 livestock was listed as being marketed cooperatively in 14 States and Missouri came into the selected group as tenth, the lowest it ever held. Other periods it was found in third, fourth, fifth, or sixth which it held from 1938-39 on. Two other leading States came into the picture in 1921 and remained, Illinois and Indiana. Illinois was fifth in 1921 but for four periods, 1927-28 through 1931-32, held second place, and from there through 1944-45 it has been the number one State.

In the 5 States in the East North Central division enough livestock is sold by cooperatives to account for nearly half of the United States total for this commodity marketed cooperatively. Adding to this the

business transacted in the West North Central division gives 84 percent of the cooperative livestock business. The remaining is distributed among six other divisions, as New England does not report any.

POULTRY AND EGGS

In 1944-45, 160 associations mainly engaged in marketing poultry and eggs reported to the Cooperative Research and Service Division (table 15). In addition, there was an undetermined number of other associations marketing eggs, chickens, and turkeys as supplementary products. This number of specialized associations in this field was one more than

Table 15. - Poultry and eggs: Number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing cooperatives, for specified periods,¹ 1921 to 1944-45

PERIOD	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED ²		ESTIMATED MEMBERS ³		ESTIMATED BUSINESS ⁴	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i> ⁵	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i> ⁵	<i>\$1,000</i>	<i>Percent</i> ⁵
1921.....	⁶ 26	.4	.....	.....	15,011	1.3
1925-26.....	71	.7	50,000	2.0	40,000	1.8
1927-28.....	90	.9	50,000	1.9	40,000	1.8
1929-30.....	157	1.5	67,000	2.5	79,400	3.4
1930-31.....	160	1.5	82,000	3.1	86,000	3.9
1931-32.....	172	1.7	88,000	3.3	72,000	4.1
1932-33.....	154	1.7	78,000	3.2	53,000	4.4
1933-34.....	147	1.6	73,000	3.0	48,000	4.0
1934-35.....	164	1.9	85,000	3.4	53,000	3.9
1935-36.....	154	1.8	93,000	3.4	69,000	4.3
1936-37 ⁷	180	2.2	112,500	4.7	72,000	3.8
1937-38.....	194	2.3	106,000	4.2	91,000	4.4
1938-39.....	180	2.2	100,000	4.1	78,000	4.4
1939-40.....	181	2.2	104,000	4.5	76,000	4.4
1940-41.....	179	2.3	105,000	4.3	82,000	4.3
1941-42.....	178	2.3	115,000	4.7	105,000	4.5
1942-43.....	166	2.2	111,000	4.3	145,000	4.6
1943-44.....	159	2.1	130,000	4.8	196,000	4.4
1944-45.....	160	2.2	130,600	4.5	225,000	4.7

¹Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

²Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.

³The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

⁴Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

⁵Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.

⁶Associations reporting dollar business.

⁷Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

in 1943-44 and 2.2 percent of the 7,400 associations marketing farm produce (table 17). Of the 160 associations, 140 were local associations. In the peak year, 1937-38, active poultry and egg marketing associations numbered 194. Since then, they have been increasing in size for more efficient operation, and the smaller ones, with the egg circles, have been dropping out of the picture.

Changes in number of associations were reported in only 10 States: 6 showed an increase of 1 each, 1 a loss of 2 associations, and 3 lost 1 each. Poultry and egg marketing associations are found in 40 of the 48 States. Only 4 States reported 10 or more associations: Missouri, 15; California, 13; Montana, 11; and Colorado, 10 (table 20).

Membership for this marketing group was estimated at 130,600, an increase of 600 over 1943-44. Most of the States showed changes in membership. Fourteen showed a falling off in number and 20 reported gains. The greatest increase was in Virginia and the smallest in North Dakota, while Washington showed the greatest decrease. Although the poultry and egg marketing associations had more members this year than for any period of record, their percentage of the total membership for all marketing associations was slightly lower. Over the periods of record this commodity has shown a decrease in membership five times.

Even though Washington lost a large number of members, it ranked first with 32,600. California was second with 12,700, Pennsylvania third with 9,100. The next four States, Colorado, Ohio, New Jersey, and Missouri fell between 7,800 and 7,200 members. Three other States, Utah, Virginia, and Massachusetts were found among the 10 leading in number of members.

Washington's membership alone, for only six associations was one-fourth of the 130,600. The first five States claiming nearly 27 percent of the total number of associations accounted for nearly 54 percent of the total membership.

In the Pacific geographic division with only three States, the number of poultry and egg producers who were members of associations were about 38 percent of the United States total for this commodity.

Poultry and egg marketing by these farmer cooperatives amounted to \$225,000,000 during the 1944-45 marketing season. This was an all-time high in both volume and percentage (4.7) of the total business by the marketing cooperatives. The percentage increase over 1943-44 was 15 which was lower than that for the three periods, directly preceding.

In this group of associations only 38 percent of the total business was transacted by the locals. The remaining 62 percent was transacted by the 20 "large-scale" associations which are operating over wide areas. A larger percentage of the supply business (almost 27 percent), was handled by "large-scale" associations in poultry than in any other commodity. It is the only commodity group in which the percentage of supply business handled by the local associations was less than that handled by the "large-scale" associations (table 19).

California, reporting a \$55,100,000 business, had the greatest volume; Washington came next with \$39,200,000; then Utah, with \$22,900,000; and fourth, Missouri with \$20,200,000. These four States were in these same positions the last four periods. Five of the remaining States are New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Oregon, New York, and Virginia in order named with volumes ranging from \$14,200,000 to \$7,700,000. There was just one change among the 10 leading States in 1944-45. Connecticut came back into tenth place with a business of \$6,100,000 forcing out Ohio.

Poultry products were not listed separately until 1921 and four States among the leading ten then are still among leaders. California was first in volume of business in 1921 and, except for 1927-28 when it came second, has remained first. Washington started in second, fell to third in 1927-28, regained second and has remained there throughout. Oregon which started in third never climbed higher, was found in each rank as low as eighth and has been in seventh place the last two seasons. New York has been found in each position from fourth where it started to tenth; Pennsylvania in tenth place in 1921, dropped out of the picture until 1933-34 when it tied for tenth place and has been found between ninth and sixth since.

Two States, Missouri and Utah, found among the 10 leaders in 1925-26 for the first time, have remained there. Missouri has held third or fourth place except for 1927-28 when it rose to first. Although Utah started in sixth place, it held third and fourth most of the time. Three States, Nebraska, Illinois, and Iowa broke into the first ten after 1921.

During 1944-45 California's business amounted to nearly one-fourth of the estimated total for the poultry and egg cooperatives and California and Washington together practically 42 percent. As a result the Pacific division, with its three States, lead the geographic divisions. The Middle Atlantic with its three States among the 10 reporting largest volumes was next. Over three-fifths of the business was transacted by the associations within these two divisions.

WOOL AND MOHAIR

Farmers' cooperative associations handling wool and mohair to the number of 130 were included in the tabulation for 1944-45. This was five less than for the preceding season (table 16). Of these 130 associations, 29 were sales agencies and associations marketing for a State. Three of the associations were marketing angora wool.

Wool associations were spread among 37 of the States, in 19 of which there was only 1 association (table 20). Changes took place in 6 States: 1 gained an association; 4 lost 1 association each; and 1 lost 2. Pennsylvania claimed 31 associations, the largest number in any State. Virginia reported 14 associations and Idaho 10. The other States reported 7 or under. Because many wool marketing associations have been loosely organized, some coming together only once a year for the pooling of the

Table 16. - Wool and mohair: Number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing cooperatives, for specified periods,¹ 1921 to 1944-45

PERIOD	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED ²		ESTIMATED MEMBERS ³		ESTIMATED BUSINESS ⁴	
	Number	Percent ⁵	Number	Percent ⁵	\$1,000	Percent ⁵
1921.....	⁶ 70	1.1	.....	.....	9,786	.8
1925-26.....	91	1.0	50,000	2.0	10,000	.4
1927-28.....	99	1.0	25,000	1.0	7,000	.3
1929-30.....	131	1.2	40,000	1.5	10,800	.5
1930-31.....	136	1.3	64,000	2.5	26,000	1.2
1931-32.....	134	1.3	62,000	2.3	21,000	1.2
1932-33.....	115	1.2	62,000	2.5	9,000	.8
1933-34.....	120	1.3	63,800	2.6	13,700	1.1
1934-35.....	119	1.3	71,000	2.9	15,700	1.2
1935-36.....	114	1.4	51,400	1.9	11,000	.7
1936-37 ⁷	139	1.7	79,200	3.3	11,500	.6
1937-38.....	130	1.6	50,000	2.0	11,300	.6
1938-39.....	135	1.7	60,000	2.5	13,000	.7
1939-40.....	134	1.7	62,000	2.7	11,000	.6
1940-41.....	136	1.7	74,000	3.1	17,000	.9
1941-42.....	128	1.6	76,000	3.1	23,300	1.0
1942-43.....	134	1.7	85,000	3.3	34,000	1.1
1943-44.....	135	1.8	107,000	3.9	39,000	.9
1944-45.....	130	1.7	122,500	4.2	35,000	.7

¹Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

²Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.

³The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

⁴Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

⁵Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.

⁶Associations reporting dollar business.

⁷Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

clip, there has been a series of increases and decreases in number of associations reporting over the years recorded. The largest number reported was 139 in 1936-37.

Membership in the wool and mohair marketing associations reached 122,500 during 1944-45, an all-time high. From 1937-38 through 1944-45 there has been an increase in number of members each season, totaling 72,500. Since 1927-28 there have been three periods only when the membership has dropped below that reported for the previous season. Except for the miscellaneous, the 14.5 percent increase this season was the highest percentage increase of any commodity group. Of the total estimated membership in all marketing associations, the wool and mohair section

Table 17. - Farmers' marketing associations: Number, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages, by specified groups, 1943-44 marketing season¹

GROUP	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED ²		ESTIMATED MEMBERS ³		ESTIMATED BUSINESS ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	\$1,000	Percent
Dairy products.....	2,214	29.9	726,000	25.1	1,294,000	26.8
Grain, dry beans, and rice	2,285	30.9	484,000	16.7	1,286,000	26.6
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts.....	962	13.0	208,700	7.2	984,000	20.3
Livestock.....	661	8.9	695,000	24.0	730,000	15.1
Poultry and eggs.....	160	2.2	130,600	4.5	225,000	4.7
Cotton and cotton products	530	7.2	266,000	9.2	178,000	3.7
Wool and mohair.....	130	1.7	122,500	4.2	35,000	.7
Miscellaneous ⁵	458	6.2	262,200	9.1	103,000	2.1
Total marketing.....	7,400	100.0	2,895,000	100.0	4,835,000	100.0

¹Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

²Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.

³The membership estimates include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

⁴Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

⁵Includes associations handling commodities not specified above, those handling several types of commodities, and those furnishing special marketing or other services.

accounted for 4.2 percent (table 17). This is one of the groups which reports a much smaller total membership for the local associations than for the "large-scale" ones. In fact, the percentage of membership in local associations was the lowest of any group, 17.4.

Fifteen States reported losses in membership of from 10 to 1,300. These losses, however, were offset by increases in most of the remaining States which ranged from 20 to 8,000. The State reporting the largest number of wool growers as members was South Dakota, with 20,000. Missouri had 14,900; North Dakota, 9,200; Tennessee, Virginia, Ohio, and Minnesota, were estimated at from 8,600 to 8,000. The first five, together claimed about one-half of the total for this commodity.

As in other commodities, the West North Central division led. It had 45.6 percent of the total membership. The East North Central came second with nearly 18 percent of the total. Among these States were found 6 of the 10 leading ones; no 2 of the other 4 leading States were in the same geographic division.

Farmers cooperative wool and mohair marketing associations handled business valued at \$35,000,000 during the 1944-45 season. This was a decrease of 10.3 percent, the first since 1939-40. There was also a decrease in the percentage wool and mohair made of the marketing total.

are associations handling the products of the farmers' woodland plots and one marketing Christmas trees.

During the 1944-45 season only four farmer cooperatives handling honey were in existence. These in Iowa, New York, and Ohio represented 546 producers whose business amounted to nearly \$3,500,000.

In addition 8 associations of record were selling flax fiber or flaxseed, 7 were selling seed, 4 nursery stock or flowers, 2 maple products, 2 furs, and 1 tung oil.

In number of associations the group handling several commodities is the largest - over 130. These are scattered among 27 States. Among them are 5 large-scale associations which together reported business for individuals and associations amounting to over \$26,000,000.

Cold-storage and locker plants which numbered 77 in 1944-45 came third in number of associations of the groups included among the miscellaneous marketing and service. This is 77 farmers cooperative associations organized for this service and does not include the plants installed as departments of other associations. They claimed 34,000 members and a business of over \$1,250,000. In some cases, the association merely rents lockers or space, so business reported is very low. Others, however, are operating slaughtering plants, canning, and even selling the processed product.

Second in number of associations was the service group engaged in transportation. This is also a group which reports service charges so the average was low. Of these 75 were livestock truckers and 7 were hauling milk. In order to increase the income many haul supplies on the return trip. A few of these transportation companies did some selling.

Another service group includes associations operating public markets, 46 being included in the report. This is not the total number of farmers' markets as it does not include many informal groups. Among these are found auctions, some of which are so organized they can report on sales made. Then there are those which own the market building and have some control of the sales by their members. Others are operating curb markets.

Another of the service groups is one offering storage and warehousing facilities. It represented over 1,000 producers and had income amounting to \$150,776,000. Thirteen of these 21 associations were handling potatoes only. The average business for these was about \$145.

Record of the miscellaneous group is hardly complete without mention of the 14 associations selling special services. No two are performing exactly the same service. To list a few: One is operating a shearing corral; one a packing, loading, and shipping service; one an inspection service; and one is sawing wood for its members.

PURCHASING

In 1944-45, the first time in 7 years, the number of associations mainly engaged in supplying the farmers' supplies showed a decrease (table 18). There were 2,750 included in the survey, which is a loss

Table 18. - Farmers' purchasing associations: Number, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing and purchasing associations, for specified periods,¹ 1913 to 1944-45

PERIOD	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED ²		ESTIMATED MEMBERS ³		ESTIMATED BUSINESS ⁴	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent⁵</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent⁵</i>	<i>\$1,000</i>	<i>Percent⁵</i>
1913.....	111	3.6	....	.....	5,928	1.9
1921.....	⁶ 898	12.2	....	.....	57,721	4.6
1925-26.....	1,217	11.3	247,000	9.1	135,000	5.6
1927-28.....	1,205	10.6	398,000	13.3	128,000	5.6
1929-30.....	1,454	12.1	470,000	15.2	190,000	7.6
1930-31.....	1,588	13.3	392,000	13.1	215,000	9.0
1931-32.....	1,645	13.8	533,000	16.7	181,000	9.4
1932-33.....	1,648	15.0	542,700	18.1	140,500	10.5
1933-34.....	1,848	17.0	692,000	21.9	152,000	11.1
1934-35.....	1,906	17.8	790,000	24.1	187,000	12.2
1935-36.....	2,112	20.1	950,000	26.0	⁸ 254,000	13.8
1936-37 ⁷	2,601	24.2	856,000	26.2	313,400	14.3
1937-38.....	2,600	23.9	900,000	26.5	⁸ 350,000	14.6
1938-39.....	2,600	24.3	890,000	27.0	⁸ 335,000	16.0
1939-40.....	2,649	24.7	900,000	28.1	⁸ 358,000	17.2
1940-41.....	2,657	25.1	980,000	28.8	⁸ 369,000	16.2
1941-42.....	2,726	25.8	1,170,000	32.5	⁸ 480,000	16.9
1942-43.....	2,742	26.2	1,270,000	33.0	⁸ 600,000	15.9
1943-44.....	2,778	27.0	1,520,000	35.8	⁸ 730,000	14.1
1944-45.....	2,750	27.1	1,610,000	35.8	⁸ 810,000	14.4

¹Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

²Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.

³The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

⁴Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

⁵Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing and purchasing associations for the various years.

⁶Associations reporting dollar business.

⁷Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.

⁸After making adjustments for the purchasing business by the marketing associations and marketing business by the purchasing associations, the totals for purchasing business are: 1935-36 marketing season, \$315,000,000; 1937-38, \$440,000,000; 1938-39, \$416,000,000; 1939-40, \$448,200,000; 1940-41, in excess of \$450,000,000; 1941-42, approximately \$600,000,000; 1942-43, approximately \$750,000,000; 1943-44, approximately \$1,010,000,000 (or 19.6 percent of total farmer cooperative business); 1944-45, approximately \$1,095,000,000 (or 19.4 percent of total farmer cooperative business).

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

of 28. This, nevertheless, is the highest percentage of all associations ever attained by the purchasing cooperatives, being 27.1 (table 8). Again in this survey period, Rhode Island is the only State in which there are no associations classified as mainly purchasing (table 20).

The losses were distributed over 18 States. The loss in North Carolina is accounted for by a reclassification of the locals of the Farmers' Cooperative Exchange. The parent organization considers them branches and not independent local members. Losses in other States were only 1, 2, 3, or 4. Fourteen States reported increases: New York 13, Kentucky 7, Illinois 4, and the others 1 or 2.

Of the 2,750 associations, 95 were "large-scale," including the large centralized associations, wholesales, and manufacturing enterprises.

Minnesota reported the largest number of associations, 259, New York had 238, Wisconsin 237, and Nebraska 166. The 6 other States making up the 10 reporting the largest number of associations were Illinois 153, Kansas 97, and Missouri, North Dakota, Iowa, and Ohio, falling between. The first 5 accounted for nearly 40 percent of the total for purchasing, and the 10 for just over 60 percent.

The West North Central division, in which were included 6 of these States, accounted for more than a third of the 2,750. In the East North Central were about 25 percent of these associations.

Even though the number of associations dropped, 90,000 more members were added, bringing the total to 1,610,000. This was the same percentage of the United States estimated membership as for 1943-44 which was the highest of record. The greatest increase in membership was in 1943-44 when the purchasing associations gained 250,000 members, an increase of 20 percent.

Although 1933-34 had the highest percentage increase, 27.5, the number of members added was smaller, 149,300.

The 1944-45 net increase of 90,000 was reported by 29 States while 9 States showed losses. Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, North Carolina, Virginia, and Wisconsin, all reported increases of 11,000 or more while Iowa, Massachusetts, and New Jersey reported losses of 8,000 or more. The close of the year found Illinois in the lead with an estimated 156,000 members followed closely by Virginia with 155,000, together representing nearly 20 percent of the total. The next five States were Iowa, with 123,000; Missouri, 110,000; New York, 106,000; Minnesota, 105,000; and Wisconsin, 102,700, another 34 percent; and the last 3 of the leading 10, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Nebraska, reported 95,000, 75,000, and 50,000. In all, these 10 States included nearly 70 percent of all members affiliated with the purchasing associations.

Seven of the States with largest membership are among the 12 North Central States which reported over 55 percent of the total. The West

Table 19. - Percentage of marketing and purchasing by each group of farmers' cooperative associations, 1943-44

GROUP	MARKETING	PURCHASING	TOTAL
	<i>Percent</i>		
Cotton and products.....	90.7	9.3	100.0
Dairy products.....	97.2	2.8	100.0
Fruits and vegetables.....	94.2	5.8	100.0
Grain, dry beans, rice	87.8	12.2	100.0
Livestock.....	99.0	1.0	100.0
Nuts.....	99.6	.4	100.0
Poultry and eggs	80.0	20.0	100.0
Tobacco.....	96.5	3.5	100.0
Wool and mohair.....	98.9	1.1	100.0
Miscellaneous.....	78.2	21.8	100.0
Total marketing.....	93.2	6.8	100.0
Purchasing.....	5.1	94.9	100.0
Total marketing and purchasing.....	80.6	19.4	100.0

North Central reported 444,800 members, over 28 percent, and the East North Central 386,800, nearly 27 percent.

During 1944-45 the business of the cooperative associations furnishing supplies to farmer members increased to a grand total of \$810,000,000. This was an increase of 11 percent, or a lower rate of increase than for the three preceding periods, but was the same proportion of the \$5,645,000,000 United States total farm cooperative business, 14 percent. The highest dollar increase was \$130,000,000 in 1943-44, but the greatest annual percentage increase was 35.8 percent in 1935-36. That percentage required only \$67,000,000 additional in dollar volume. Even though the \$80,000,000 increase is not as high as for the three previous seasons, these associations continued the expansion of facilities for the processing of supplies and the manufacturing of equipment. Of the \$810,000,000, about 60 percent was transacted at the local level, the 95 "large-scale," after elimination of known duplication, accounted for the remaining 40 percent. The marketing of farm products for members by purchasing cooperatives amounted to only 5.1 percent of their total business (table 19).

Only two States, Maryland and Mississippi, reported a decrease in dollar volume. The increases in volume ranged from \$20,000 in Nevada up to \$11,000,000 in Ohio. In order of dollar volume New York came first with \$111,400,000, Massachusetts and Ohio each had \$60,000,000, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Virginia, and Wisconsin were \$50,000,000 or over, and the last two were California with \$31,000,000 and Illinois \$30,000,000. Pennsylvania also having a business of \$30,000,000 tied

with Illinois for tenth place. It took only the first six States to account for practically 50 percent of the \$810,000,000, the other four adding another 20 percent.

For the past nine seasons, or since 1936-37, the same States have reported the largest dollar volumes of business. Their order has varied greatly, except for New York which has been the number one State each season. In fact, New York has come first in volume since 1927-28. Of the 10 leading since 1936-37 only 4 were found among those leading in 1913. They were Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin; and only 2, Minnesota and Wisconsin, were included in each period of record. New York lost out in 1915 and Massachusetts in 1921 and 1935-36. From 1913 through 1944-45, Minnesota swung between second and sixth place, Wisconsin was fifth in 1913, rose to third, and was in each position as low as eighth. Massachusetts, seventh in 1913, was found in each rank up to second where it was in 1944-45.

In the purchasing group the East North Central came in first place, with four of its five States among the 10 leaders, outstripping the West North Central by 5 percent. The business reported for the East North Central was \$210,000,000 which was nearly 26 percent of the purchasing total, and that for the West North Central, including 2 leading States, was \$168,300,000, nearly 21 percent.

Table 20. - Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: Number,¹ estimated membership,² and estimated business,³ by specified groups, geographic divisions, and States, 1944-45 marketing season⁵

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS			DAIRY PRODUCTS			FRUITS AND VEGETABLES		
	ASSNS. LISTED 1945	ESTIMATED MEMBER- SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSNS. LISTED 1945	ESTIMATED MEMBER- SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSNS. LISTED 1945	ESTIMATED MEMBER- SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS
	<i>Number</i>		<i>\$1,000</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>\$1,000</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>\$1,000</i>
UNITED STATES.....	530	266,000	178,000	2,214	726,000	1,294,000	916	162,000	784,000
New England.....				47	20,440	68,900	18	2,500	22,350
Maine.....				6	1,500	1,000	9	1,200	12,500
New Hampshire.....				6	740	3,100	2	50	600
Vermont.....				19	5,700	21,200			
Massachusetts.....				10	9,200	31,200	5	1,100	8,500
Rhode Island.....				1	1,000	2,100			
Connecticut.....				5	2,300	10,300	2	150	750
Middle Atlantic.....				123	72,950	251,200	50	13,100	24,500
New York.....				85	48,500	186,500	28	6,400	10,400
New Jersey.....				4	2,250	11,500	8	3,500	5,800
Pennsylvania.....				34	22,200	53,200	14	3,200	8,300
East North Central.....				803	218,700	394,200	83	18,950	34,700
Ohio.....				32	27,800	43,000	17	2,100	8,500
Indiana.....				23	24,200	21,700	8	850	500
Illinois.....				69	39,500	74,000	9	700	2,400
Michigan.....				53	47,700	73,500	40	14,000	17,900
Wisconsin.....				626	79,500	182,000	9	1,300	5,400
West North Central.....				1,036	311,900	343,900	57	10,980	13,250
Minnesota.....				604	119,000	179,000	19	2,400	3,200
Iowa.....				264	77,000	75,000	7	830	800
Missouri.....				16	27,300	35,300	15	4,000	1,300
North Dakota.....				39	12,800	8,100	4	200	600
South Dakota.....				51	19,300	10,000	2	600	500
Nebraska.....				44	40,800	21,000	8	2,900	6,500
Kansas.....				18	15,700	15,500	2	50	350
South Atlantic.....	10	65,900	20,200	33	6,510	43,770	115	11,550	120,900
Delaware.....							2	60	850
Maryland.....				3	2,300	9,400	4	1,300	900
District of Columbia.....				1	1,400	15,000			
Virginia.....				13	1,800	9,000	18	2,400	4,500
West Virginia.....				1	20	570	2	20	250
North Carolina.....	1	12,600	7,400	6	250	1,700	8	1,350	600
South Carolina.....	1	2,600	1,500				6	720	3,800
Georgia.....	8	50,700	11,300	6	700	4,100	7	1,800	1,000
Florida.....				3	40	4,000	68	3,900	109,000
East South Central.....	80	53,600	76,800	14	6,410	13,360	35	7,200	3,720
Kentucky.....				3	2,200	5,800	12	2,700	1,400
Tennessee.....	4	20,500	16,300	8	3,200	6,200	9	2,900	1,100
Alabama.....	8	10,600	2,700	1	10	460	12	1,000	820
Mississippi.....	68	22,500	57,800	2	1,000	900	2	600	400
West South Central.....	417	140,900	72,100	22	19,530	18,010	56	7,140	28,280
Arkansas.....	12	500	3,500	1	50	10	13	1,400	820
Louisiana.....	9	600	2,500	3	1,980	4,900	17	2,500	3,100
Oklahoma.....	79	48,400	13,200	11	9,900	5,200	5	440	360
Texas.....	317	91,400	52,900	7	7,600	7,900	21	2,800	24,000
Mountain.....	11	2,000	2,200	47	30,160	36,860	98	40,480	67,300
Montana.....				9	2,000	2,100	6	1,900	5,000
Idaho.....				12	20,900	23,200	16	8,000	10,500
Wyoming.....				6	1,200	1,360	5	4,000	6,200
Colorado.....				8	2,400	5,200	30	10,900	30,300
New Mexico.....	11	2,000	2,200				2	150	300
Arizona.....				2	560	1,600	6	490	6,000
Utah.....				10	3,100	3,400	32	15,000	9,000
Nevada.....							1	40	(7)
Pacific.....	12	3,600	6,700	89	39,400	123,800	404	50,100	469,000
Washington.....				23	15,200	33,500	56	8,500	54,000
Oregon.....				37	15,700	25,300	31	5,800	28,000
California.....	12	3,600	6,700	29	8,500	65,000	317	35,800	387,000

¹Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, and sales agencies.

²Includes members, contract members, and shareholders, but does not include patrons not in these categories. (There is some duplication in these membership figures due to the fact some farmers belong to more than one association).

³Estimated membership and estimated business for each association is credited to the State in which the association has its headquarters.

⁴Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

⁵A marketing season includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

⁶The larger part of this membership is in Arkansas, with the remainder in Tennessee and Missouri.

⁷Less than ten thousand dollars.

Table 20 (Continued)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	GRAIN, DRY BEANS, AND RICE			LIVESTOCK			NUTS		
	ASSNS. LISTED 1945	ESTIMATED MEMBER- SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSNS. LISTED 1945	ESTIMATED MEMBER- SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSNS. LISTED 1945	ESTIMATED MEMBER- SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS
	Number		\$1,000	Number		\$1,000	Number		\$1,000
UNITED STATES.....	2,285	484,000	1,286,000	661	695,000	730,000	46	46,700	200,000
New England.....									
Maine.....									
New Hampshire.....									
Vermont.....									
Massachusetts.....									
Rhode Island.....									
Connecticut.....									
Middle Atlantic.....	2	290	2,200	6	17,100	22,900			
New York.....	1	40	1,900	1	4,400	9,100			
New Jersey.....				3	1,700	800			
Pennsylvania.....	1	250	300	2	11,000	13,000			
East North Central.....	504	110,500	287,400	208	350,900	335,900			
Ohio.....	113	26,400	55,500	10	76,000	^B 75,000			
Indiana.....	45	10,300	55,000	13	57,600	54,100			
Illinois.....	290	57,200	145,000	48	125,500	164,000			
Michigan.....	45	14,200	29,700	15	19,300	13,800			
Wisconsin.....	11	2,400	2,200	122	72,500	29,000			
West North Central.....	1,469	305,500	696,900	352	245,200	277,550			
Minnesota.....	235	66,300	124,500	182	106,400	^B 92,500			
Iowa.....	250	58,600	140,300	76	31,900	^B 69,400			
Missouri.....	62	15,600	41,000	10	52,700	^B 49,600			
North Dakota.....	311	51,000	119,600	73	21,600	18,800			
South Dakota.....	164	33,000	52,000	4	6,400	8,200			
Nebraska.....	219	38,000	84,100	4	17,700	33,500			
Kansas.....	228	43,000	135,400	3	8,500	5,550			
South Atlantic.....	3	430	250	41	16,800	5,940	4	21,520	127,100
Delaware.....									
Maryland.....	2	310	200						
District of Columbia.....									
Virginia.....	1	120	50	3	100	40	3	4,750	45,100
West Virginia.....				15	5,700	800			
North Carolina.....				7	2,500	900			
South Carolina.....				10	6,700	1,500			
Georgia.....				5	1,000	1,800	1	16,770	82,000
Florida.....				1	800	900			
East South Central.....	3	1,500	1,400	9	22,860	12,000			
Kentucky.....	3	1,500	1,400	1	13,000	7,000			
Tennessee.....				2	3,900	3,000			
Alabama.....				5	5,700	1,900			
Mississippi.....				1	260	100			
West South Central.....	122	28,830	149,150	4	14,840	25,810	9	10,420	36,500
Arkansas.....	5	830	7,450	1	140	10			
Louisiana.....	5	1,500	22,900						
Oklahoma.....	70	18,000	66,800	1	10,000	^B 11,800	4	1,420	400
Texas.....	42	8,500	52,000	2	4,700	^B 14,000	5	9,000	36,100
Mountain.....	110	26,450	67,600	29	19,100	25,400			
Montana.....	61	10,300	31,000	5	6,000	9,000			
Idaho.....	20	6,100	13,600	19	8,400	5,000			
Wyoming.....	2	450	800						
Colorado.....	22	7,700	12,000	3	1,100	1,300			
New Mexico.....	1	1,000	1,500						
Arizona.....									
Utah.....	4	900	8,700	2	3,600	10,100			
Nevada.....									
Pacific.....	72	10,500	81,100	12	8,200	24,500	33	14,760	36,400
Washington.....	35	5,500	37,600	2	1,200	3,600	1	360	300
Oregon.....	13	2,600	20,000	3	2,000	2,000	6	2,100	2,800
California.....	24	2,400	23,500	7	5,000	18,900	26	12,300	33,300

^BBusiness transacted by branches of terminal markets credited to States in which they are located.

Table 20 (Continued)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS			TOBACCO			WOOL AND MOHAIR		
	ASSNS. LISTED 1945	ESTIMATED MEMBER- SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSNS. LISTED 1945	ESTIMATED MEMBER- SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSNS. LISTED 1945	ESTIMATED MEMBER- SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS
	<i>Number</i>		<i>\$1,000</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>\$1,000</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>\$1,000</i>
UNITED STATES.....	160	130,600	225,000	12	122,000	27,000	130	122,500	35,000
New England.....	13	12,900	14,750				4	2,260	4,280
Maine.....							1	560	10
New Hampshire.....	1	3,300	2,400						
Vermont.....	1	650	620						
Massachusetts.....	5	4,600	5,400				2	800	4,200
Rhode Island.....	1	250	230						
Connecticut.....	5	4,100	6,100				1	900	70
Middle Atlantic.....	20	17,700	32,900	1	400	1,000	32	6,080	400
New York.....	5	900	7,800				1	580	80
New Jersey.....	8	7,700	14,200						
Pennsylvania.....	7	9,100	10,900	1	400	1,000	31	5,500	320
East North Central.....	15	9,780	9,250	2	3,000	1,340	5	21,750	2,980
Ohio.....	7	7,800	5,600	1	400	40	1	8,150	1,600
Indiana.....	3	400	320				1	3,600	230
Illinois.....	2	80	130				1	2,800	140
Michigan.....	2	800	2,500				1	1,400	250
Wisconsin.....	1	700	700	1	2,600	1,300	1	5,800	760
West North Central.....	35	11,960	25,440	1	1,200	1,260	17	55,900	10,630
Minnesota.....	4	1,200	2,000				1	8,000	1,280
Iowa.....	4	1,500	1,700				6	3,700	600
Missouri.....	15	7,200	20,200	1	1,200	1,260	2	14,900	2,100
North Dakota.....	2	100	400				5	9,200	1,880
South Dakota.....	1	40	20				1	20,000	4,720
Nebraska.....	6	480	900						
Kansas.....	3	1,440	220				2	100	50
South Atlantic.....	8	5,700	8,320	2	13,700	5,000	19	11,950	1,160
Delaware.....	1	70	130						
Maryland.....	1	600	470	1	5,500	3,400	1	800	60
District of Columbia.....	-								
Virginia.....	4	5,000	7,700	1	8,200	1,600	14	8,250	860
West Virginia.....	1	20	(7)				4	2,900	240
North Carolina.....	1	10	20						
South Carolina.....									
Georgia.....									
Florida.....									
East South Central.....	3	720	260	6	103,700	18,400	14	11,400	1,060
Kentucky.....	1	90	40	4	67,600	17,000	5	2,600	460
Tennessee.....	1	500	(7)	2	36,100	1,400	7	8,600	570
Alabama.....							1	80	10
Mississippi.....	1	130	220				1	120	20
West South Central.....	9	3,490	2,460				7	1,780	1,340
Arkansas.....	1	30	30				1	70	(7)
Louisiana.....	3	460	30				4	460	180
Oklahoma.....									
Texas.....	5	3,000	2,400				2	1,250	1,160
Mountain.....	34	19,050	28,820				29	7,960	10,460
Montana.....	11	1,200	160				6	600	400
Idaho.....	2	2,900	2,600				10	1,200	1,400
Wyoming.....	3	350	60				3	1,150	2,100
Colorado.....	10	7,800	2,900				3	4,300	2,470
New Mexico.....							2	50	1,550
Arizona.....							1	70	80
Utah.....	5	6,700	22,900				3	560	2,280
Nevada.....	3	100	200				1	30	180
Pacific.....	23	49,300	102,800				3	3,420	2,690
Washington.....	6	32,600	39,200				1	30	210
Oregon.....	4	4,000	8,500				1	3,300	2,460
California.....	13	12,700	55,100				1	90	20

¹Less than ten thousand dollars.

Table 20 (Continued)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MISCELLANEOUS ⁹			PURCHASING			TOTAL		
	ASSNS. LISTED 1945	ESTIMATED MEMBER- SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSNS. LISTED 1945	ESTIMATED MEMBER- SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS (10)	ASSNS. LISTED 1945	ESTIMATED MEMBER- SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS
	Number		\$1,000	Number		\$1,000	Number		\$1,000
UNITED STATES.....	446	140,200	76,000	2,750	1,610,000	810,000	10,150	4,505,000	5,645,000
New England.....	22	3,130	470	58	84,800	80,100	162	126,030	190,850
Maine.....	4	100	(7)	17	5,000	4,000	37	8,360	17,510
New Hampshire.....	3	180	240	2	2,000	11,000	14	6,270	17,340
Vermont.....	8	1,950	50	6	1,300	1,100	34	9,600	22,970
Massachusetts.....	3	570	80	15	75,000	60,000	40	91,270	109,380
Rhode Island.....	1	160	20				3	1,410	2,350
Connecticut.....	3	170	80	18	1,500	4,000	34	9,120	21,300
Middle Atlantic.....	20	4,300	2,670	358	159,000	156,960	612	290,920	494,730
New York.....	13	3,700	2,300	238	106,000	111,400	372	170,520	329,480
New Jersey.....	4	500	360	29	14,000	15,560	56	29,650	48,220
Pennsylvania.....	3	100	10	91	39,000	30,000	184	90,750	117,030
East North Central.....	93	49,400	8,100	671	429,700	210,000	2,384	1,212,680	1,283,870
Ohio.....	6	7,700	600	108	44,000	60,000	295	200,350	249,840
Indiana.....	3	200	200	94	95,000	50,000	190	192,150	182,050
Illinois.....	42	30,000	1,200	153	156,000	30,000	614	411,780	416,870
Michigan.....	20	6,200	3,800	79	32,000	20,000	255	135,600	161,450
Wisconsin.....	22	5,300	2,300	237	102,700	50,000	1,030	272,800	273,660
West North Central.....	147	34,700	24,120	999	457,000	168,300	4,113	1,434,340	1,561,350
Minnesota.....	58	11,700	7,000	259	105,000	52,500	1,362	420,000	461,980
Iowa.....	7	2,200	4,100	125	123,000	18,000	739	298,730	309,900
Missouri.....	48	15,000	11,000	152	110,000	55,800	321	247,900	217,560
North Dakota.....	21	2,600	300	128	30,000	11,000	583	127,500	160,680
South Dakota.....	4	1,200	800	72	23,000	7,000	299	103,540	83,240
Nebraska.....	4	1,000	120	166	50,000	16,000	451	150,880	162,120
Kansas.....	5	1,000	800	97	16,000	8,000	358	85,790	165,870
South Atlantic.....	41	13,500	6,270	165	247,500	91,700	441	415,060	430,610
Delaware.....				8	4,950	1,500	11	5,080	2,480
Maryland.....	7	900	400	40	23,000	8,100	59	34,710	22,930
District of Columbia.....							1	1,400	15,000
Virginia.....	3	600	130	62	155,000	59,000	122	186,220	127,980
West Virginia.....	4	200	160	21	14,000	2,500	48	22,860	4,520
North Carolina.....	10	9,000	4,200	16	47,000	17,300	49	72,710	32,120
South Carolina.....	3	300	20	2	150	200	22	10,470	7,020
Georgia.....	9	2,200	560	7	2,800	400	43	75,970	101,160
Florida.....	5	300	800	9	600	2,700	86	5,640	117,400
East South Central.....	23	11,710	7,410	83	61,700	10,100	270	280,800	144,510
Kentucky.....	1	60	10	18	8,300	900	48	98,050	34,010
Tennessee.....	6	450	500	15	17,000	1,500	54	93,150	30,570
Alabama.....	9	5,500	900	35	26,000	5,800	71	48,890	12,590
Mississippi.....	7	5,700	6,000	15	10,400	1,900	97	40,710	67,340
West South Central.....	42	14,300	9,700	98	31,800	13,900	786	273,030	357,250
Arkansas.....	7	1,100	2,000	7	2,000	900	48	6,120	14,720
Louisiana.....	18	9,000	6,500	5	800	600	64	17,300	40,710
Oklahoma.....	3	700	400	19	13,000	2,500	192	101,860	100,660
Texas.....	14	3,500	800	67	16,000	9,900	482	147,750	201,160
Mountain.....	23	5,060	4,460	176	72,500	17,940	557	222,760	261,040
Montana.....	10	1,400	650	90	14,000	5,100	198	37,400	53,410
Idaho.....	3	700	1,000	32	19,000	3,300	114	67,200	60,600
Wyoming.....	1	900	900	7	3,000	700	27	11,050	12,120
Colorado.....	5	1,800	1,100	31	12,000	4,100	112	48,000	59,370
New Mexico.....	1	140	(7)	2	1,100	1,200	19	4,440	6,750
Arizona.....	1	90	800	4	22,000	2,500	14	23,210	10,980
Utah.....	2	30	10	8	1,200	1,000	66	31,090	57,390
Nevada.....				2	200	40	7	370	420
Pacific.....	35	4,100	12,800	142	66,000	61,000	825	249,380	920,790
Washington.....	9	600	3,600	75	28,000	21,000	208	91,990	193,010
Oregon.....	13	2,100	2,200	42	19,000	9,000	150	56,600	100,260
California.....	13	1,400	7,000	25	19,000	31,000	467	100,790	627,520

⁷Less than ten thousand dollars.⁹Includes associations handling commodities not specified elsewhere, those handling several types of commodities, and those furnishing special marketing or related services.¹⁰After making adjustments for the purchasing business reported by the marketing associations and the marketing business reported by the purchasing associations, it is estimated that the total purchasing business was approximately \$1,095,000,000, 19.4 percent of the total farmer cooperative business.

Table 21. - Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies: Number of companies, insurance in force, and costs, 1914-42¹

YEAR	COMPANIES ²	AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IN FORCE DEC. 31	COST PER \$100 OF INSURANCE		
			LOSSES	EXPENSES	TOTAL
	<i>Number</i>	<i>\$1,000</i>	<i>Cents</i>		
1914.....	1,947	5,264,119	20.4	6.0	26.4
1915.....	1,879	5,366,760	17.5	6.0	23.5
1916.....	1,883	5,635,968	19.6	5.9	25.5
1917.....	1,829	5,876,853	18.2	6.4	24.6
1918.....	1,866	6,391,522	18.8	6.3	25.1
1919.....	1,922	6,937,523	17.3	7.8	25.1
1920.....	1,944	7,865,988	17.4	8.4	25.8
1921.....	1,951	8,409,683	19.4	7.8	27.2
1922.....	1,918	8,769,948	20.9	5.8	26.7
1923.....	1,907	9,057,938	19.8	6.6	26.4
1924.....	1,929	9,487,029	20.4	6.5	26.9
1925.....	1,839	9,477,139	21.1	6.7	27.8
1926.....	1,911	9,988,580	19.4	6.9	26.3
1927.....	1,889	10,345,463	19.0	6.3	25.3
1928.....	1,884	10,781,212	20.5	6.6	27.1
1929.....	1,876	11,118,510	21.8	6.6	28.4
1930.....	1,886	11,382,104	24.8	6.8	31.6
1931.....	1,863	11,292,339	24.1	6.9	31.0
1932.....	1,847	10,974,082	24.9	7.1	32.0
1933.....	1,826	10,466,384	21.2	7.3	28.5
1934.....	1,852	10,571,508	19.7	7.2	26.9
1935.....	1,941	11,083,300	15.7	7.5	23.2
1936.....	1,936	11,339,510	20.7	7.4	28.0
1937.....	1,924	11,569,476	16.5	7.6	24.1
1938.....	1,914	11,868,569	18.0	8.0	26.0
1939.....	1,904	12,143,881	18.4	8.2	26.6
1940.....	1,898	12,294,287	17.1	8.1	25.2
1941.....	1,885	12,518,913	16.2	8.4	24.6
1942.....	1,877	12,982,390	14.6	8.1	22.7

¹Data supplied by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for period 1914-33 and for the year 1942. Data for years 1934-41 supplied by Insurance Section, Cooperative Research and Service Division.

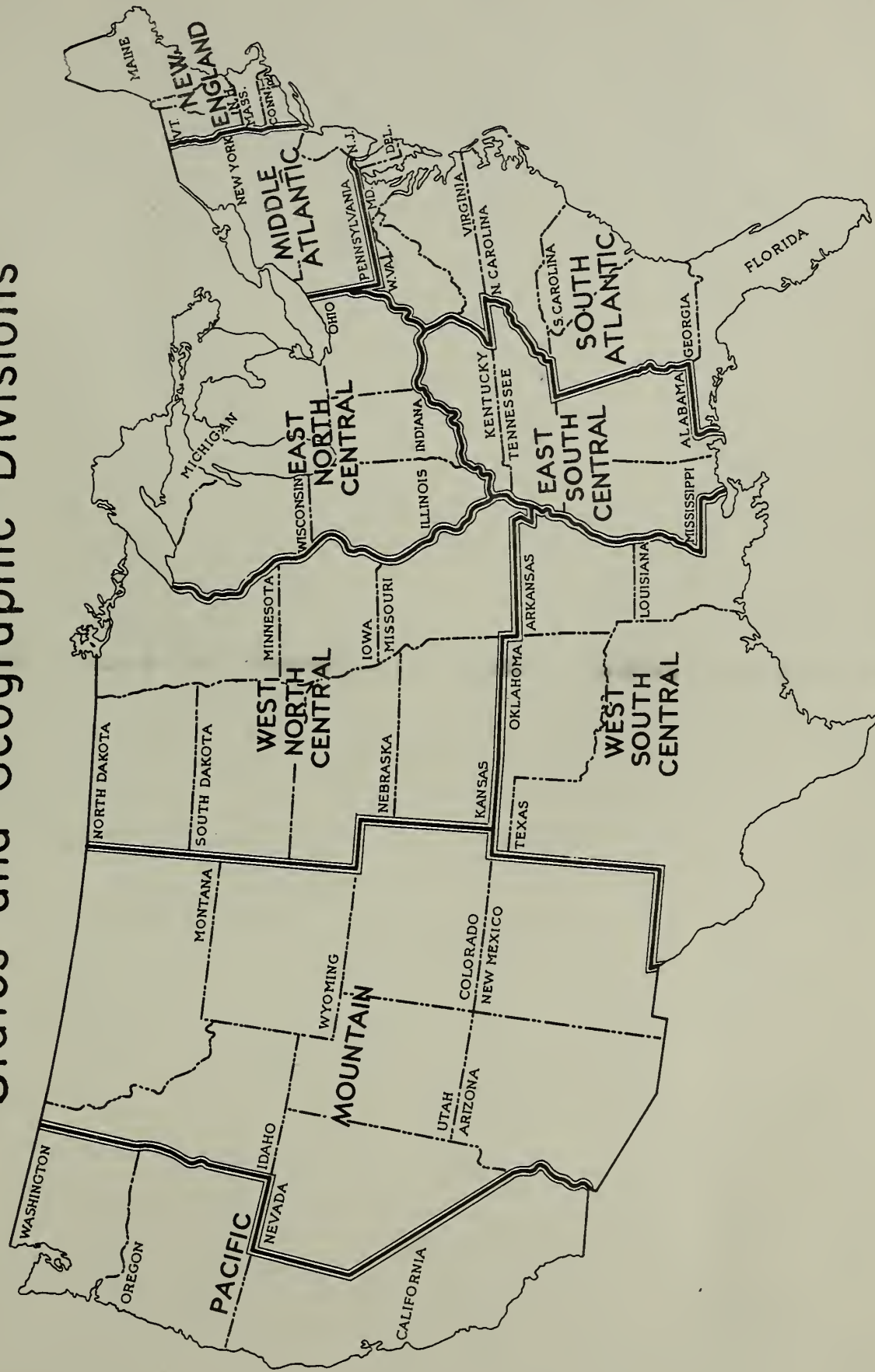
²Number of companies for which data could be obtained. Variations from year to year in this column may not represent real variations in number of companies operating.

Table 22. - Farmers' Cooperatives: Types, number, and membership

TYPE	ASSOCIATIONS	ESTIMATED MEMBERS OR PARTICIPANTS
	<i>Number</i>	
Production:		
Mutual irrigation companies (1940) ¹	4,356	148,294
F.S.A.-Financed service cooperatives (Aug. 1945) ² ..	243	117,000
Dairy herd improvement associations (Jan. 1946) ³ ...	1,124	23,331
Dairy bull associations (Jan. 1946) ³	165	2,514
Cooperative dairy-cattle artificial-breeding associations (Jan. 1946) ³	336	73,293
Grazing associations (1946) ⁴	32	1,504
Indian enterprises (Oct. 1946) ⁵	⁶ 225	12,192
Marketing and purchasing:		
Marketing (1944-45) ⁷	⁸ 7,400	2,895,000
Purchasing (1944-45) ⁷	⁸ 2,750	1,610,000
F.S.A.-Financed marketing associations (Aug. 1945) ²	245	44,000
F.S.A.-Financed purchasing associations (Aug. 1945) ²	80	14,000
F.S.A.-Financed purchasing and marketing associations (Aug. 1945) ² ⁹	546	70,000
Financing:		
National farm loan associations (June 30, 1946) ⁷ ...	1,601	362,000
Production credit associations (June 30, 1946) ⁷	505	390,748
Banks for cooperatives (June 30, 1946) ⁷	13	¹⁰ 2,064,454
Rural credit unions (1944) ¹¹	680	100,000
Insurance:		
Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies (1943) ¹² ..	1,878	3,500,000
Public services:		
Mutual telephone companies (1937) ¹³	32,879	669,344
Electric power and light associations (1946) ¹⁴	918	1,549,057
Miscellaneous:		
Farmers' burial associations (1945) ¹⁵	42	37,000

¹16th Census of the United States, 1940.²Farm Security Administration, Department of Agriculture. Includes currently operating associations. Small, informal, unincorporated groups of farmers, designated as "group service" organizations are not included.³Bureau of Dairy Industry, Department of Agriculture.⁴Grazing Service, Department of Interior.⁵Office of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior.⁶There are 264 other Indian Corporate and Tribal Enterprises.⁷Farm Credit Administration, Department of Agriculture.⁸Includes a few Farm Security Administration associations.⁹Doing about an equal amount of marketing and purchasing.¹⁰Members and other patrons of associations borrowing from banks for cooperatives.¹¹Estimates based on Bul. 850, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.¹²Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture.¹³Census of Electrical Industries, 1937, Bureau of the Census. Number of associations includes 2,087 companies with switchboards and 30,812 without switchboards. Number of participants estimated from number of telephones, assuming one patron per telephone.¹⁴Rural Electrification Administration, Department of Agriculture.¹⁵Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Bul. 890.

States and Geographic Divisions



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- The nine geographic divisions in which the 48 States have been grouped by the Bureau of the Census for the presentation of statistical data are indicated above.

